

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## AMERICA ;—BRIGHTENED.

If John Bright desire to complete his education he should travel in the United States. If travel be inconvenient or impossible he should study out the working of American institutions a little more carefully than he appears to have done before he eulogises America for political virtues which it has never displayed ; and before he condemns the Constitution, under which Englishmen enjoy more liberty than any nation in the world, for defects which it does not possess, and for results which his prejudices distort into unreal forms. Brother Jonathan would give him a noble reception, and he would return to England and the city of guns a wiser man and a much more efficient member of the Legislature than he is at present.

John Bright loves America, not only because of universal suffrage, but because there are no "Lords" in that bright land. He says nothing about the Bishops and Archbishops, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, who abound in every State. But as such Bishops are not Peers, or entitled to be called "my Lord," he probably considers them to be such a weak dilution of the evil thing as to be tolerable, if not palatable. Besides, are they not the result of the popular will, and of the voice of the country where every man has his vote ? And can the results of universal suffrage ever be wrong ; supposing even that they lead to Bishops and Archbishops, and to wars for the annexation of Mexico and Cuba ? In a country much nearer home, where universal suffrage is held to be a sacred principle, and where an eminent public writer has been prosecuted for daring to call it in question, the results are a relentless military despotism, and the total absence of even a shadow of popular liberty. Mr. Bright is prudently silent with regard to the working of his great principle in that European country ; but, with regard to the United States, he has no reserve. He knows but of one institution in America of which the Americans need to be ashamed, and that is negro slavery. But then he takes care to inform us that slavery was established under the



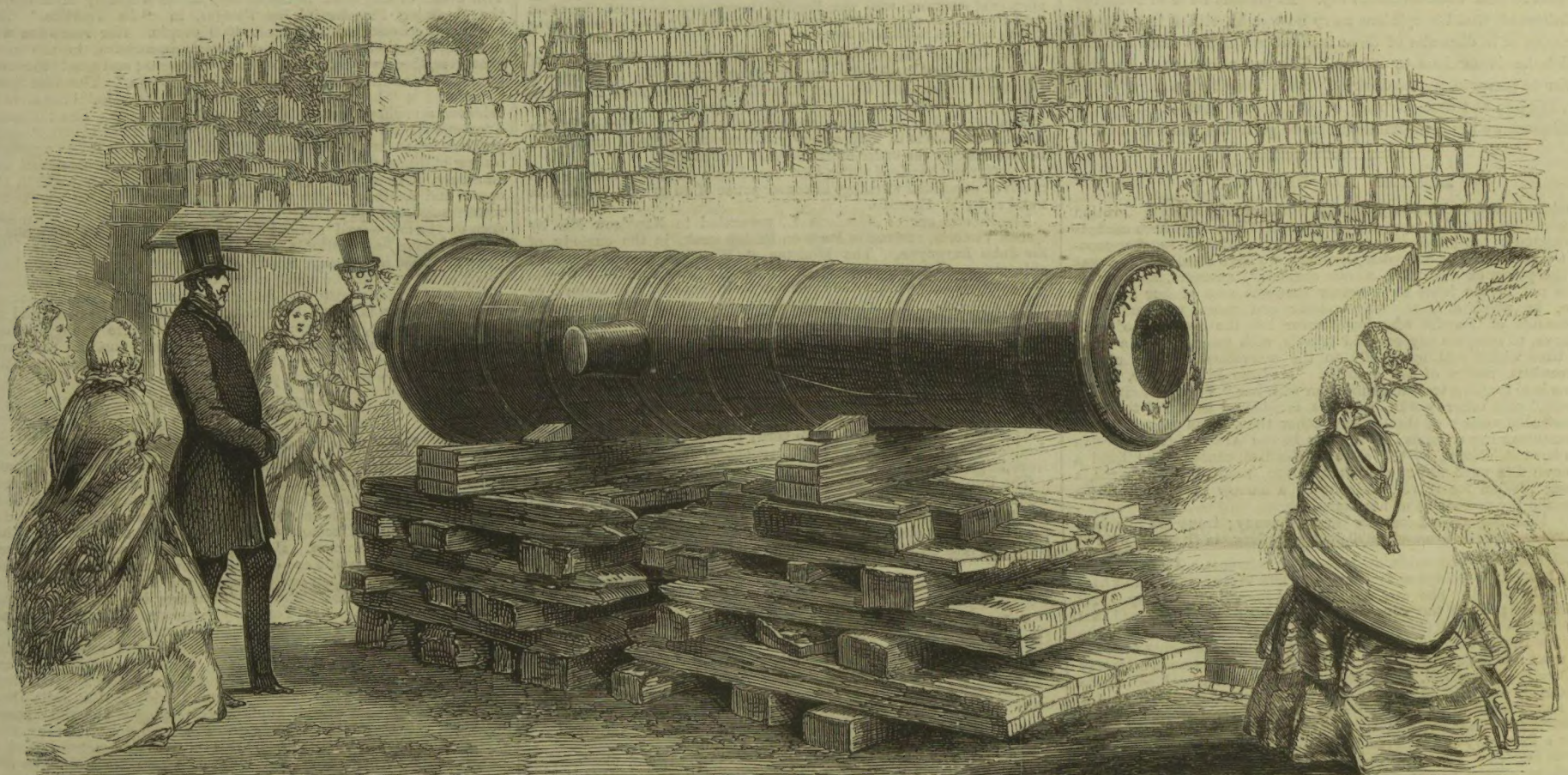
THE LATE MADAME IDA PFEIFFER.—FROM A PAINTING.  
SEE NEXT PAGE.

Monarchy,—though, unfortunately, it lives and flourishes under the Republic. Would honest John Bright appeal to the principle of universal suffrage to put an end to this disgrace and affliction ? Or what does he think would be the consequences if he did ? And is it fair of him not to remind us that the Monarchy set an example to the Republic, which the Republic has obstinately refused to follow ? Perhaps he does not know that if he were in Charleston or New Orleans, and were to say things half as hard against negro slavery, and against the owners and breeders of slaves, as he says against English Lords and Bishops, he would run the risk of a tarring and feathering, or otherwise experience the tender mercies of that great American Judge against whose decisions there is no appeal, whose Court is in the highway and the byway, and whose name is Lynch ?

Mr. Bright, omitting all further reference to black men, says that—speaking generally of the United States of America—"there is the widest franchise, an exact equal allotment of members to the electors, and, throughout most of the States, the protection of the ballot." And what follows ? Mr. Bright answers that the results—which he entirely attributes to these purely political causes—are "law, order, the security of property, and a population in the enjoyment of physical comforts and abundance such as are not known to the great body of the people of this country, and which never have been known in any country in any age of the world before."

Here is a bundle of fallacies, and of seeming facts, that are either no facts at all or that are attributed to causes which have had nothing to do in producing them.

In the first place, law and order do not prevail so completely in America as in England, and property is by no means so secure. In England Mr. Bright or any other legislator is not compelled, for the security of his person, in going to the House of Commons to arm himself with a bowie-knife or a revolver, and may sit on his customary bench, either on the Opposition or Ministerial side, without the slightest fear that a member of either House of Parliament will come stealthily behind him with a bludgeon



GREAT BRASS GUN TAKEN FROM THE CHINESE, JUST PLACED ON THE NORTH TERRACE, WINDSOR CASTLE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



and attempt to beat him to death. In England wealthy citizens—men of repute and station—do not combine with the common ruffians of the street to pull down a legally-established lazaretto—and turn out the sick patients to die upon the grass. In America every white man thinks himself a sovereign power, a law-maker, who, in certain cases—such as that of the Quarantine establishment at Staten Island—is privileged to be a law-breaker. In England every one, from the Queen upon the throne to the most miserable mendicant in the street, is the subject of the law. Every one knows that if he break the law it will be at his peril, and that public opinion, so far from countenancing him, as in many cases it does in the backwoods and in the cities of America, will denounce him and call for his punishment. On the second point, all men will agree with Mr. Bright that the population of the United States are physically the most comfortable people in the world, and most people will be able to tell him “the reason why.” It is not universal suffrage. It is not the due and mathematical apportionment of members to electors. It is not the ballot. It is not any political system whatsoever—but it is the immense breadth of fertile country, capable, were all its resources developed, of feeding abundantly, not merely the twenty-seven or thirty millions who now possess it, but ten or twenty times the number.

As we thoroughly believe in the personal and political honesty of Mr. Bright, we must attribute to ignorance alone his non-mention of facts which are patent to the rest of the world, and which make many excellent and able men hesitate in accepting universal suffrage, electoral districts, and other panaceas of ultra-Reformers, as adequate for the preservation and extension of the liberty and the greatness of this country. It is not our purpose to say anything against the principle of the reforms which so captivate the mind of Mr. Bright; but, as Reformers, we simply ask him to consider, before he again speaks “on the greatness of America, and draws from it conclusions unfavourable to his own country, whether universal suffrage in the United States does not maintain slavery? Whether it does not urge the nation into war for selfish objects? Whether it did not procure, at the cost of war and bloodshed, the annexation of Texas and of California? Whether it does not demand Cuba? And whether it has not hinted that, once in possession of Cuba, it will ask for, or take, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the rest of the West Indian group? We ask him whether the Government of America, elected by universal suffrage, is not notoriously corrupt? Whether the whole staff of the Government, down to the lowest employés of the Post Office and the Custom House, are not avowed partisans, and changed every four years to make room for new partisans who have sold their votes and their influence in order to obtain place? We ask him whether Washington during the sitting of Congress is not the hotbed and focus of all political corruption? We ask him whether he ever heard of the extent to which “lobbying” is carried as an art and a profession, not alone in Washington, but in the minor capitals and legislatures of all the States of the Union? We ask him whether he thinks it possible that any but a second or third rate man can ever under the present system hope to become President of the United States, unless he be a victorious General who has annexed territories to the State at the expense of foreign nations? We ask him whether he ever heard of the tricks played with the ballot-boxes? We ask him whether the actual expense—to say nothing of the annoyance—caused to the country by the constant recurrence of Presidential elections would not, if fairly estimated, prove the machinery of the American Government to be much more costly than that of Great Britain? And, finally, whether many of the best, ablest, and wisest men in America do not systematically withdraw from political life in sheer disgust, and leave the so-called prizes of the State to men of less scrupulous honour? An aristocracy may be an evil; but what are we to say of a kakistocracy? When Mr. Bright is competent, on full investigation, to speak authoritatively on these points, the world will be glad to hear what he has to say. At present he is so evidently uninformed, that his opinions carry no weight, either in praise of America or in dispraise of those institutions in his own country which he is anxious to reform. The real reformers of England desire to preserve, not to destroy. Such is doubtless the wish of Mr. Bright; and that he may be the better enabled to give it fulfilment, we again recommend him to go to the United States.

#### MADAME IDA PFEIFFER.

WE have heard and read a great deal of the energy and self-devotion of travellers; but the term, in the sense in which it is here used, is associated in our minds only with the hardihood and rougher capabilities of men. Of late years, however, we have learned that it was in the power of a woman, whose character, manners, and person were not in the least more manly than the rest of her sex, but who, in point of fact, was quieter and more reserved than thousands of females who have never left the seclusion of their villages, to compass voyages and travels, with means and in a space of time which add materially to the marvellous, indeed almost miraculous, nature of her exploits. Madame Ida Pfeiffer, whose name is so familiar to us in connection with her “Voyage Round the World,” and other works, must be considered as one of the most remarkable women of this or any other time. The record of her adventurous career reads like a story in the Arabian Nights. She was born at Vienna, at the close of the last century, and lived a tranquil life until the age of forty-seven, nourishing, however, a strong passion for travel, and out of a narrow income forming a fund for the realisation of her hopes.

In 1842 she started on her first journey; traversed Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt; and published her diary, in the form of two small volumes. In 1845 she visited Scandinavia and Iceland, of which countries she wrote an interesting account. At length, on May 1, 1846, at the age of fifty-one, she left Vienna on her first tour round the world. She was accompanied for a short time by Count Berchthold; but in the course of their transit through Brazil that gentleman's strength failed him, and she proceeded alone to visit the Puri, or Indian aborigines of that country, going through a series of the most romantic adventures. From Brazil she proceeded, by way of Cape Horn, to Chili, and thence to Tahiti, an island which she thoroughly explored in a fortnight. She next reached China, but did not succeed in penetrating into the interior of that country; proceeded to Calcutta, and thence travelled overland to Bombay. After a short stay at that Presidency she started for Bassora, on her way to Bagdad. From this point she began a perilous journey to Mosul, travelling, as she described it, like the poorest Arab; and after many startling adventures and hairbreadth escapes from robbers and the treachery of her solitary guide, whom her resolution and courage alone kept in check, she achieved the passage of the Koordish Mountains, and arrived in safety at the missionary station of Oroomiah. There she continued her journey through Persia, and, returning homewards by way of Russia, Constantinople, and Athens, reached Vienna in November, 1848.

In 1851, with the small capital of one hundred pounds, granted her by the Austrian Government, Madame Pfeiffer set sail for the Cape of Good Hope, intending a second time to make the circuit of the world. Her immediate object was to penetrate the continent of Africa in the direction of the recently-discovered Lake Ngami; but the expense of travelling proved so great that she was obliged to content herself with a few rambles, and the execution of her second plan—that of exploring the Sunda Islands. In the beginning of 1852 she was at Sarawak, whence she penetrated into the interior of Borneo, and inspected the gold and diamond mines of Sandak. She afterwards visited Java and Sumatra, where she went among the cannibal tribe of the Batacks, hitherto generally avoided by Europeans, but whose fierce nature her calm and quiet bearing subdued, and she appears even to have won their respect, since none but a superhuman being, they asserted, could have ventured amongst them with no other protection but her weaknesses. She remained long enough among the savage tribes to become acquainted with their habits, and penetrated further than any preceding travellers. After visiting the Moluccas she proceeded to California, that execrable gold land, as she termed it, sailed down the western coast of America, reached the source of the Amazon River, crossed the Andes, beheld the snow-capped peaks of Chimborazo and Cotapaxi, and afterwards saw all that North America has to show of the grand and beautiful, and came to London, for the second time in the course of her journeyings, at the end of the year 1854.

Undaunted by the disadvantages of advancing age and very limited means, she undertook her last effort of travel in an attempt to explore the wild and inhospitable island of Madagascar. There she caught a fever, from which she never wholly recovered, and which terminated in her death, a short time since, in her native city of Vienna.

Although not a scientific traveller, according to the requirements of the present age, Madame Pfeiffer has done much to advance the cause of knowledge by faithful records of all that came within the sphere of her intelligent observations. She was able to take bearings and distances, to make meteorological observations, and has contributed largely to the science of entomology. On the whole, she may well be said to have left a name which can never be mentioned without wonder and admiration at the display of qualities which, without being unfeminine, are seldom expected from, and as rarely found to characterise, a woman.

Our Engraving was copied from a clever oil painting by Miss Emily Marie Schmück, a relative of Madame Pfeiffer.

#### GREAT BRASS GUN AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

WE have Engraved on the preceding page a monster piece of ordnance which on Wednesday week was taken from Woolwich to Windsor Castle, by command of her Majesty. The gun was taken during the late war from the Chinese, and brought to England by the ship *Sibyl*. It is an admirable piece of workmanship, in brass, and weighs upwards of seven tons. Its length is 13½ feet, girth 7 feet 3 inches, and 12 inches in the bore. It requires upwards of 30 lb. of powder to load it, and it will carry a ball of 200 lb. weight. The value of the brass alone is estimated at between £500 and £600.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Monday published a letter from the Emperor to Prince Napoleon, who is charged with the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies, requesting him to ascertain the truth of the engagement of labourers on the coast of Africa. His Majesty will not have a secret slave-trade at any price. The Prince is to take steps with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to resume with the English Government the negotiations which were commenced on the subject some months since. The following is the text of the Emperor's letter:—

St. Cloud, Oct. 30.

My dear Cousin,—I earnestly desire that at the moment of the termination of our difference with Portugal touching the *Charles-Georges*, the question concerning the engagement of free labourers from the coast of Africa may be examined once for all and settled in accordance with the true principles of right and humanity. I energetically demanded from Portugal the restoration of the *Charles-Georges*, because I shall always maintain intact the independence of the national flag; but in this case even it was only with the profound conviction of my good right that I risked a rupture with the King of Portugal of those friendly relations which I feel a pleasure in maintaining with him.

But as to the principle of engaging the blacks, my ideas are far from being fixed. If, in fact, labourers recruited on the African coast have not their free choice, and if this enlistment is nothing more than a disguised slave trade, I will not have it at any price. For enterprises contrary to progress, humanity, and civilisation will not find a protector in me.

I beg you then to inquire into the truth, with the zeal and intelligence you bring to bear on everything you take in hand; and as the best mode of putting an end to the continual causes of conflict would be to substitute the free labour of the Indian coolies for that of the negroes, I invite you to come to an understanding with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of resuming with the English Government the negotiations that were commenced some months ago. Whereupon, my dear cousin I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

The visit of Prince Napoleon to Algeria (says the *Akhbar* of Algiers) has been decidedly postponed to next spring. His Imperial Highness announced the fact himself to a deputation from this colony who were presented to him a few days ago.

The *Semaine Religieuse* announces that the Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who is in holy orders, is occupying himself actively in re-establishing the order of St. Bernard in France.

A letter in the *Nord* states that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has received an official warning, in consequence of an article in the last number by M. Forcade.

The funeral car of Napoleon I., presented to Napoleon III. by Queen Victoria, arrived in Paris on Friday week, in the custody of Sir John Burgoyne. The Minister at War had sent one of his aides-de-camp to Havre to meet Sir John. The ceremony of the reception of this relic at the Invalides took place at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Prince Napoleon, the Minister at War, and General Count d'Ornano, the Governor of the Invalides, were present. The pensioners were drawn up in two lines extending from the outer gate to the chapel doors. The car was placed temporarily in the peristyle of the chapel, but it is ultimately to have a place near the Emperor's tomb in the Chapelle St. Jérôme. Sir John Burgoyne made a brief speech, which was responded to by Prince Napoleon.

The Custom-house officers have lately received orders to use redoubled diligence to prevent the introduction of political pamphlets from England and Belgium.

The Prefect of Police has issued a notice that all wine-shops, cafés, billiard-rooms, and other places of that description, both in Paris and in the Banlieue, are to be closed at eleven o'clock at night all the year round, and not to be opened before six o'clock in the morning from the 15th October to the 15th March, nor before sunrise from the 15th March to the 15th October. No one can be received or kept in the house after the hour of closing.

##### SPAIN.

A Royal Decree, published in the *Gazette* fixes the municipal elections for the 14th inst.

A letter from Madrid, dated Tuesday, states “The expedition against Rif is on the point of starting. It consists of eight steam-vessels. No advance will be made into the interior, but the coast will be attacked, and all suspected ships destroyed.”

##### PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on Thursday week. The King in his speech expressed his regret that the negotiations in the affair of the *Charles-Georges* did not lead to a result more conformable to the wishes of his Government.

##### BELGIUM.

The Legislative Session of the Belgian Chamber was opened on Tuesday by the King in person. After expressing his satisfaction at the internal condition of the country, and its friendly relations with foreign States, his Majesty alluded to various measures that would

be brought forward during the Session for improvements in various institutions and local districts. Among other measures a reform of the Penal Code and Courts of Justice will be discussed.

##### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, says a letter from Meran, has become much better, and regained in some measure his former portly appearance. It adds that, in conversation, his Majesty is more expansive, and appears in good spirits.

The following is a list of the new Cabinet:—Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, President of the Council; Von Auerswald, Member of Council, but without a department; Herr Flottwell, Minister of the Interior; Baron von Schleinitz, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant-General von Bonin, Minister of War; Baron von Patow, Minister of Finance; Count von Pückler, Minister of Agriculture; Von Bethmann-Hollwegg, Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Education, and Medical Affairs; Von der Heydt, Minister for Trade and Industry; Dr. Simons, Minister of Justice.

On the 5th the Prince of Hohenzollern went to the palace of the Prince Regent to take the oath according to the constitution.

A letter from Berlin states that Baron de Manteuffel, the ex-Minister, is about to retire to his country seat, and to remain there some time. It says, also, that he has respectfully declined to accept the title of Count and a seat in the Chamber of Nobles, offered him by the Prince Regent.

##### HOLLAND.

A bill has been brought before the States at the Hague for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curaçoa. The first colony is to get eleven millions of florins, the second three. Slaves are estimated for indemnity according to a tariff:—A negro on a sugar plantation, 375 florins; on a coffee or cocoa ditto, 250 florins; on a cotton or rice ditto, 200 florins. There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam, and 9000 in Curaçoa.

##### DENMARK.

In conformity with the notifications of his Plenipotentiary at the Germanic Diet, the King of Denmark has issued a proclamation abrogating the Constitution for Holstein. It is stated that the Chamberlain Von Levitzau has been appointed Minister for the Duchy of Holstein, and that Duke Charles of Glücksberg has been reinstated in the office of General of the Danish army.

##### RUSSIA.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette of the Senate* publishes some modifications in the statutes of the Russian Steam Navigation Company, the principal of which are that its steamers, which hitherto have not quitted the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, shall be allowed to go to the ports of England and Belgium.

The *Russian Gazette of St. Petersburg* of October 30 gives an account of the election of municipal councillors by the inhabitants of two villages in the suburbs of St. Petersburg. These inhabitants had been attached to the globe as serfs of the Admiralty since Peter the Great's time, and were forced to work as carpenters. The Emperor Alexander II., by a ukase published in the month of March this year, enfranchised them, giving them the power of becoming citizens of the capital itself, or of forming a distinct community apart. The number of these amounts to 3435 persons of both sexes.

##### TURKEY.

The packet boat from Alexandria has brought news of general agitation which is reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections have taken place at several places, Omer Pacha maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty. The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo have revolted. The communication is interrupted between Libanus and Tripoli, and between Alexandretta and Aleppo. The garrison of Beyrouth has been sent against the insurgents. The disorders in the Lebanon have been appeased by the Bishop Joseph Jabbah.

The Commission for regulating the frontiers of Montenegro has terminated its labours. All the members have signed the protocol which fixes ultimately the frontiers of Montenegro.

Ismail Pacha, the Imperial Commissioner who had been sent to Jeddah, has returned to Constantinople, bringing with him thirty-five prisoners, considered to be more or less implicated in the murder of the French and English Consuls.

Derwish Pacha has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and on the frontier of Montenegro.

The Porte was about to send a special commissioner to Belgrade. Eight functionaries belonging to the Finance Department have been removed from their posts, through a motive of economy.

A letter from Jassy, of the 28th ult., states that it had been decided, with the consent of Austria, England, and France, that the new caiman can shall have the power of dismissing all public functionaries, the outgoing caiman can having appointed Democrats to almost every place.

##### UNITED STATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

THE event of the week is the debut, at the Academy of Music, of the charming Piccolomini, as *Violetta*, in “La Traviata.” The house was crowded with at least 4000 people. Her reception was warm and enthusiastic. At her second appearance, in the same character, there were about 3000 persons present; and nearly the same number on the third and last night of “Traviata.” The next opera announced is “La Figlia del Reggimento.” Piccolomini has already achieved a brilliant success, and is a great favourite. She can make a fortune for her manager in a twelvemonth. But the extravagant preliminary puffing which heralded her arrival has led to a general feeling of disappointment among the critics, both professional and amateurs. She is pretty and bewitching. She plays one rôle in the opera and another “with the house.” In the latter she is the most fascinating, provoking, suggestive little coquette I have ever seen on the stage (and never but one equal to her off it). She is thorough-bred, sympathetic, and artistic in every movement. She sings and sobs in the same breath with a touch of nature beyond the reach of art; and in the agony of her despair tears her lace handkerchief into shreds with a recklessness that is quite above acting. But after all she is only a “diamond edition” of a woman; and we feel that in voice, as in stature, there is not quite enough of her. And yet her notes are sweet, and fresh, and pure; and so, to borrow a pretty tribute to the nightingale, I will only say of the little darling, who has become the pet of the town—

Thou wondrous we may call;—

Most wondrous this of all,

That such a tiny throat

Should make so loud a sound, and pour so loud a note.

Our native New York prima donna, Madame Cora de Wilhorst, has also made her appearance in opera; and performed the part of *Elvira*, in the “Puritani,” twice to crowded, fashionable houses at Burton's. She is much improved, and was greatly applauded. She is about the size of Piccolomini, and her special admirers think her even a handsomer woman. Her singing is as correct as mechanism, but she lacks the subtle coquetterie of the irresistible little Italian. As mere vocalists, Colson and Gazzaniga are far superior to either; and as a powerful actress Madame Gazzaniga has no rival on this side of the Atlantic. New York is just now rejoicing over the fact that Mr. Ulman has engaged this superb woman to sing in “Don Giovanni” with Piccolomini. John Brougham's grotesque burlesque, “Neptune's Defeat, or the Seizure of the Seas,” has made a great hit at Wolluck's; and Tom Taylor's “American Cousins” is drawing crowds at Laura Keane's. Miss Julia Dean Hayne, who is about to visit England, is playing a farewell engagement at the Broadway, with great success. She is an especial favourite with the American public—a talented actress, and a woman without reproach. Mr. Burton, whom we regard as the greatest low comedian on the stage, has just closed his first engagement in Boston, where he has drawn immense houses. Mr. Forrest has written a letter, stating that he will never again appear on the stage. He is worth half a million of dollars; and for the last six months has been a victim to inflammatory rheumatism.

The ruffianly Frenchman, Galliondel, who committed the cowardly and brutal assault on Mr. Cranston, the proprietor of the New York Hotel, in May last, by striking him upon the head with a full champagne bottle, has just been tried and convicted of an assault with



intent to kill. The punishment is from two to ten years in the State prison. The sentence has been postponed until the November session of the Court. In the meantime the convict is in prison.

The political contests in the several States are waxing warm. The Administration is sadly defeated everywhere; and even the Vice-President, Breckenridge, has written a letter in favour of the re-election of Douglas in Illinois! Next month the gubernatorial election in New York will show "how the land lies" in the Empire State. The President's bosom friend, J. Glancey Jones, met an inglorious defeat in Pennsylvania for re-election to Congress, but was immediately consoled by the appointment of Minister to Austria! The appointment of the Hon. William Preston of Louisville as Minister to Spain meets and merits universal approval. Preston is a nobleman after nature's own stamp. New Ministers to England and France are still vaguely discussed. H. F.

A meeting of Republicans has been held in New York to express gratification at the result of the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio.

The Democratic body has held a meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, in favour of the Buchanan Administration.

General Paaz, ex-President of Venezuela, has been entertained at New York by the Venezuelan Commissioner, previously to his departure for that Republic.

The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans for the week ending the 26th were 260; on the 26th they were 49. At Charleston for the week ending the 21st they were 22.

General Walker, the filibuster, has published the following circular:—"Mobile, Oct. 10.—Sir,—You are advised that on the 10th day of November next a vessel will leave this port for San Juan del Norte. She will take any passengers and freight that may offer for Nicaragua. If you or any persons in your neighbourhood desire to emigrate to Central America please advise me of it as soon as possible, in order that passage may be secured for you and your companions. It will be well for you to arrive here three or four days previous to the departure.—Your obedient servant, Wm. WALKER." These circulars have been sent to General Walker's special friends all over the country.

A Washington telegram to the *New York Herald* says:—"Admiral Kellett, commander of the British West India squadron, will go at once to the waters of Central America, to back Sir William Gore Ouseley by the presence and significant prestige of the British fleet. Sir William leaves immediately. Should General Walker, or any filibusters, attempt to land in Nicaragua, Admiral Kellett is instructed, upon application of the existing Government of that Republic, to use his force against the filibusters."

#### CANADA.

"Westward! is the cry at present," says a letter from Canada. "The more we learn respecting the great countries to the north-west of us the stronger grows the desire to establish uninterrupted communication therewith. Our means of access to the eastern seaboard are already numerous and easy. We want an open route to the banks of the Saskatchewan—to the shores of the Pacific." "We now gain more in a single year," says one of the Canadian papers, "by trading with the North-west, even in its present wilderness condition, than by ten years of the closest possible communication with the Lower Provinces. The Mediterranean would not bear upon its bosom so great a burden of wealth as would our lakes and rivers, should our country become the highway between the two great oceans—the connecting link between China and Europe."

Every mail brings fresh evidence of the great fertility of the north-west country. Professor Hind, who is at present there, says the valley of the Red River, including a portion of its grand affluent, is "a paradise of fertility." He adds, respecting the portion of the valley within British territory, and also of the valley of the Assiniboine, "as an agricultural country, I have no hesitation in expressing the strongest conviction that it will one day rank among the most distinguished."

The portion of the Grand Trunk Railroad between Stratford and London has been opened for commerce. The Welland Railway, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, has also been completed. The road is twenty-two miles and a half long, and passes through a fine agricultural country. The several stations are Port Dalhousie, St. Catherine's, Thorold, Allanburgh, Port Robinson, Welland, and Port Colborne—the terminus on Lake Erie. This adjunct to the Welland canal, as well as the canal itself, owes its existence mainly to the untiring efforts of the Hon. W. H. Merritt.

There is at present scaffolding up for thirteen tubes of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, all of which will be completed this season. The piers are also to be all above water-level during the present fall, and it has been determined to complete the structure in the fall of 1859—probably in the month of October. The branch road from the main line to connect with the bridge, some four or five miles on the other side of Longueuil, is progressing rapidly; a large number of hands being engaged on the work.

Mr. Alexander M. Ross has submitted to the Citizens' Committee and Council Committee of the city of Buffalo, a plan of a railway bridge to span the River Niagara between Fort Erie and Buffalo. The cost is estimated at 2,500,000 dollars. Several railway companies have agreed to pay an annual sum for the use of the bridge, and it is likely to be carried out.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

A good deal of excitement exists at our Antipodean colonies, in consequence of the unusually and unnecessarily large French naval force in the Pacific seas. In addition to a squadron of five men-of-war at New Caledonia, there was, according to the last advices, a military force of 1000 troops.

New South Wales bids fair to emulate, if not surpass, the character of its prototype as a producer of coal and iron. The Mittagong mines alone are now ascertained to extend over more than one hundred acres, and to consist, not of ironstone, but iron ore, yielding nearly 70 per cent of pure metal, fused by the produce of an adjacent coal-field. A company to work the same is now in active operation, and threatens to abolish the importation of iron and machinery, the average cost of which to the colony is now about £400,000 a year. A new wing is in progress of erection to the public library at Sydney. A sum of £20,000 has been voted for the purpose. The foundation-stone of a working-man's church in connection with the Church of England has been laid by the Bishop, in Paramatta-street, Sydney, amidst a dense labouring population. The *Sydney Herald* states that the English Government had granted the sum of £1000 for the publication of an Australian "Flora," and the work has been undertaken by Mr. Bentham, a distinguished botanist.

The agricultural statistics of Victoria state that the quantity of land now occupied amounts to 2,113,134 acres, and that the number of holders has been increased during the last year by 2736, so that the cry of the land being "locked up" can hardly be continued with justice. The new Houses of Parliament are approaching completion, and when finished will cost not less than £1,000,000 sterling. A citizen of Melbourne has offered the sum of £1000 towards the exploration of the interior, provided £2000 be raised by public subscription for the same purpose. The whole of the Australian colonies seem to have taken up the question with enthusiasm. The following is from the *Melbourne Herald* of Sept. 15:—"The dreary Parliamentary recess is approaching its close. Ministers have issued their mandate, summoning Parliament to reassemble on the 7th of October. It is fully understood that the business of the coming Session—which will be, in any case, the last Session of the present assembly—will be restricted to the passing of the estimates for the ensuing year in the Lower House, and to the passing of the Reform Bill in the Upper."

The exports of South Australia, under the three heads of agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce, for the last year amount to £1,735,879; the first item being £767,893; the second, £508,957; and the third, £459,029. The total from the same sources ten years ago gave only £352,918. The Colonial Legislature had been opened. In his speech on that occasion his Excellency the Governor said:—"I congratulate you that the indications of substantial prosperity to which I have on former occasions alluded in addressing you continue to manifest themselves. The imports and exports during the past year have increased in a sound proportion, and our revenue has exceeded the estimated amount." The *Adelaide Observer* refers in a tone of exultation to the prospects of the culture of the vine in the colony.

"The manufacture of wine," it says, "is increasing in a considerable ratio every year, and soon that article will be classed among our leading exports."

The revenue of Western Australia for the second quarter of the current year was £10,734, and the expenditure £12,707. The accounts of Mr. F. Gregory's expedition appear to be of the most satisfactory character. The new country, to which we have already alluded, is perhaps the best watered of any yet discovered on the continent, contains over 1,000,000 acres of good pasturage, and, although 300 miles beyond the settled districts, yet the intervening country is capable of affording sustenance for cattle and flocks en route.

The agricultural returns of Tasmania give a total of 134,103 acres under crop, or about two acres for every inhabitant. The chief points of the live stock are—sheep, 1,879,113; cattle, 81,164; horses, 19,557; and pigs, 35,947. A gold company has just been formed for the purpose of working the quartz reefs.

In New Zealand the only political matter of notice is the selection by the natives of Auckland of a King, or land protector, in consequence of the fears entertained by them that to sell any more of their land must lead to their ruin. No hostility is shown to the British Government, but the argument is—"The King on his piece, the Queen on her piece, God over both, and love binding them to each other."

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Ima* arrived at Suez on the 2nd inst., bearing dates—Calcutta, 9th October; Madras, 15th October; Shanghai, 20th September; Hong-Kong, 28th September; Singapore, 7th October. There is no news of any importance from India.

By the same mail we learn that Lord Elgin awaited at Shanghai the Commissioners for arranging the tariff, &c., who were expected from Peking in the beginning of October. All is quiet at Canton, and trade is recommencing. The Chinese are returning to Hong-Kong.

Mr. Loch is proceeding home by this mail with the Japan Treaty. The Dutch expedition against Jambee has been successful. The landing took place on September 6, and Jambee is in the possession of the Dutch. The loss of the natives was considerable; on the side of the Dutch four killed and thirty-four wounded. Jambee, against which the Dutch are operating, is one of the native states of Sumatra, next to Borneo the largest island in the Eastern Seas. The town of Jambee, which extends over three-quarters of a mile on the banks of the river of the same name, has only between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants.

The French and Spanish forces have landed at Touran, a port of Cochinchina. The place was taken without the loss of a man. The bay and river of Touran are held in a state of effective blockade by the forces under Admiral de Genouilly from the 1st of September. The last despatches received at Paris announce that Admiral Rigault, after having taken possession of the establishments at Touran, had immediately marched on the city of Hue, the capital of Cochinchina, and of the entire empire of Annam.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### SIR ROBERT PRESTON, BART.

SIR ROBERT PRESTON, eighth Baronet, of Valleyfield, in the county of Perth,



Hendon. Sir Robert was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Lincolnshire in 1849. He latterly resided at Bath, and was much esteemed. He took a warm interest in the prosperity of the city of Bath. The local institutions there found him a zealous supporter, while his private charities strongly testified to the sincerity of his desire to promote the welfare of the humbler classes. Sir Robert, to the general regret, expired at Bath on the 23rd ult., after a short illness. As he has died without issue, he is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Henry Preston, the ninth Baronet, who is a Commander, R.N. Sir Robert's only sister, Mrs. Boswell, of Blackadder, died a little more than a month before him. This family of Preston is extremely ancient. It held territorial possessions in Mid Lothian as far back as the time of King Malcolm Can Mohr. The baronetcy was created two hundred and twenty-one years ago. The first Baronet, Sir George Preston, was father of the famous General George Preston, who defended Edinburgh Castle against the Stuarts. He is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley."

##### GENERAL SIR WILLIAM REID, K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM REID, K.C.B., died on the 28th ult., at his residence, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park. Sir William was the eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, minister of the parish of Kinglassie, Fifeshire, where Sir William was born in 1791. He married, in 1818, the youngest daughter of John Bolland, Esq., of Clapham, two of whose sisters were married, the one to the present Bishop of Lichfield, and another to the late Baron Bolland. Reid was educated at Musselburgh, and subsequently in the military academy at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1809, and served under the Duke of Wellington to the end of the Peninsular War. He was at the three sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of the forts and the battle of Salamanca, the sieges of Burgos and San Sebastian, and battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, and was wounded at Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and San Sebastian. He was present at the attack on Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, in 1816. Besides these campaigns Reid served (where many a true soldier did) in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain under Sir De Laey Evans. He commanded a brigade during that period. He joined on the 1st of August, 1835; was wounded in the action of the 5th of May, 1836, and retired soon after. During this command he added to the reputation he had previously acquired as a soldier, and was much liked by all, both men and officers, under him. He was made Colonel of the Engineers in 1854, and Major-General in 1856. From February, 1839, to October, 1840, he was Governor of Bermuda; from October, 1840, to August, 1843, he was Governor of the Windward Islands; and was appointed Governor of Malta in 1851. He is the author of a valuable work on the law of storms. He was chairman of the executive committee for managing the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and was made K.C.B. in acknowledgment of his services on that and previous occasions. As Governor of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and Malta; as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and as the author of the "Law of Storms," Sir William Reid rendered services to this country which ought not soon to be forgotten. Great were the local improvements which he effected in his several governments, and the vigour and spirit which he infused into his direction of their affairs. His administration of Bermuda was the subject of an article entitled "A Model Governor," in *Household Words*. The success of the Exhibition of 1851, at least in its early stages, and, above all, its punctual opening at the appointed time, were in a great degree owing to Sir William's tranquil energy and determination, which in some instances refused even to yield to the highest influences. Reid's well-known book on the "Law of Storms"—that is, on the laws of motion of the tropical whirlwinds—was founded in a great measure on his own experience in the West Indies, where he had been on military duty before he became Governor of Bermuda. This production is not merely a theoretical investigation, but a work of eminently practical value to all who have to navigate in the seas both of the East and West Indies. Sir William Reid in private life was one of the most amiable of men, with a pleasant mixture of gravity and cheerfulness. Sir William's wife died a few months before him. He has left five daughters.

A Portrait of General Reid appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 27, 1851.

LIEUTENANT HENRY ROLT TOMLIN, R.M.L.L., died on the 17th inst., at Hastings, in his twenty-ninth year, of pulmonary consumption, contracted in the service, of which he was an ornament. This promising young officer served in the Baltic throughout the Russian war, in H.M.S. *Impregnable*, Captain Watson, by whom and the officers he was most deservedly respected. The remains of Lieutenant Tomlin were interred at Greenwich, with military honours, attended by the Commandant, officers, and men of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines.

DEATH OF DR. GIFFARD.—The *Morning Herald* announces the death at Folkestone, in Kent, of Stanley Lees Giffard, Esq., LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, but

who was much better known as having exercised for more than a quarter of a century the office of editor of the *Standard*. Dr. Giffard is believed by his friends "to have rendered a great support to Evangelical religion in the Church of England, the general advancement of Protestant truth, and the dissemination of Conservative opinions." Dr. Giffard was born in Dublin on the 4th of August, 1788; and died at Folkestone, of cancer, on the 6th of the present month.

WILLS, &c.—The will of Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., of Tedworth House, Southampton, and of Vaenol, near Bangor, Carnarvon, formerly M.P. for Carnarvonshire, and who died at Vaenol in September, was proved in the London Court of Probate on the 2nd inst., by his widow, Mrs. Matilda Assheton Smith, the sole executrix; the personality was sworn under £200,000. The will is extremely short, is not professionally drawn, and bears date the 22nd of July, 1857. The bequests consist of annuities, to be charged upon his Talworth estates, and are as follow—namely, to his wife's mother, an annuity of £400; to his valet, Atwell, and gardener, Saunders, £50 a year to each; to his huntsman, Carter, his groom, Lees, his under-grooms, Rutt and Fricker, £30 a year to each; and to his housekeeper, Mrs. Hunter, also £30 a year. The residue of his estates, both real and personal, he leaves to his relict absolutely.—The will of Sir George Ritch, of Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, dated September last, was proved by Captain James Evelyn Ritch, the brother and sole executor. He has bequeathed his property amongst his four children.—The will of Dawson Turner, Esq., of Old Brompton, was proved under £70,000 personality.

#### NEW DOCK AT CHATHAM.

THE Dock recently completed at Chatham, known as No. 2 Dock, of which we give an Engraving on page 445, was commenced in October, 1855, and completed in October of the present year. It was built by Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, from the designs of the director of engineering and architectural works of the Admiralty. The dimensions of the dock are as follows:—

Length from caisson to the coping	Feet.
Length on the floor from caisson to head of dock	305
Depth from coping to floor	380
Width on the floor	31
Width between coping	30
	85

The floor of the dock is constructed with Cornish and Devonshire granite, bedded on brickwork in cement, which is laid on a thick bed of concrete. The sides are also built with the same description of granite, filled in at the back with brickwork laid in cement, and backed with concrete of great thickness; it is also provided with slides at the head and sides.

#### DARING PASSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

MR. CHARLES R. WEBB, who in July of last year adventurously crossed the Atlantic in a small cutter yacht, named the *Charter Oak*, has recently accomplished a second enterprise of the kind, having arrived at Southampton on the 2nd ult. in a small cutter named the *Christopher Columbus*, accompanied by two boys, neither of them previously acquainted with nautical pursuits. The cutter sailed from New York on the 19th of August, and occupied forty-five days in the voyage. She is only 45 tons burden, 53 feet in length over all, 44 feet keel, 16 feet in width, and the mast is 50 feet 6 inches long. She has no raised bulwarks, the deck being merely protected by a stout rope sustained by iron stanchions. Her greatest draught of water is 6 feet. "A more frail-looking bark in which to cross the stormy Atlantic (says a person who saw her at Southampton) it is scarcely possible to conceive; and, as she lies off the town quay, surrounded by the larger craft built for the purposes of our river and coast, few would imagine, or scarcely believe it when told them, that this miniature vessel could have travelled over such a wild waste of waters."

The *Christopher Columbus* was built at Stamford, Connecticut, in seven months, every part of the work, except the stepping of the mast and the rigging, being executed by Webb himself, even to the cutting down and shaping of the timber with which she is constructed. Webb is a native of Stamford, twenty-nine years of age, and a shipwright by trade, his nautical knowledge, as he tells us, having been gained while working as a carpenter on board a Liverpool packet-ship. This is the seventeenth voyage he has made across the Atlantic—nine out and eight home. The voyage was conducted throughout on strict temperance principles, and the stores of provisions were of a very modest and unepicurean character, consisting only of biscuit, mackerel, and hams, with a little salt beef. The vessel is built of oak, and sloop-rigged. A plain cabin, with sleeping recesses on either side, in the centre of the vessel, the stores occupying each end, constituting the whole internal economy of this remarkable craft.

#### MR. SMITH, MAYOR OF MELBOURNE.

HIS worship the Mayor of Melbourne, J. T. Smith, Esq., is at the present time in England, charged with a special mission, the City Council of Melbourne having deputed him to convey their congratulations to her Majesty Queen Victoria on the marriage of the Princess Royal with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. On Friday week Mr. Smith had an audience of her Majesty, to which he was introduced by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, for the purpose of presenting the address. The Mayor of Melbourne was accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Thomas Perks, Incumbent of Richmond, Victoria; and his private secretary, Mr. James Hora. The Mayor had the honour of kissing hands on the occasion; and after reading the address, which her Majesty most graciously accepted from the Mayor's hands, the Mayor was commanded by her Majesty to present her thanks to the Melbourne City Council. The Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort were then pleased to make many inquiries of the Mayor as to the colony of Victoria, and the Mayor's answers appeared to give her Majesty great satisfaction. Previously to the presentation of the address the Mayor, his Chaplain, and Private Secretary, partook of luncheon at the Castle, with the Lords in Waiting.

The following is the address with which Mr. Smith was entrusted:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

May it please your Majesty, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and citizens of the city of Melbourne beg to approach your Majesty's throne with humble and affectionate respect, and to express our continued and unabated loyalty to your Majesty's throne and person.

We beg to offer to your Majesty our most hearty congratulations upon the auspicious nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

We assure your Majesty that this happy consummation has in no part of your Majesty's dominions diffused a greater joy than in this, the metropolitan city of the colony honoured with your Majesty's Royal name.

We are confident that the pure and exalted virtues developed in the mind of the Princess your daughter by your Majesty's own bright example cannot fail to endear her to the hearts of her future subjects, and to knit more closely the bonds of amity subsisting between Great Britain and Prussia, her old ally.

And we offer up our prayers to Almighty God that He will be pleased to grant that in the domestic privacy of the illustrious Prince and Princess, equally amidst the cares and anxieties of State, their union may be attended with every blessing and with unalloyed happiness.

Adopted, 10th May; sealed, 15th July, 1858.

(Signed) J. T. SMITH, Mayor.  
E. G. FITZGIBBON, Town Clerk.

We are indebted to a gentleman from the colony of Victoria for the following brief memoir of the Mayor of Melbourne:—

John Thomas Smith, Esq., who is at present Mayor of Melbourne for the fifth time, is also member for the city of Melbourne in the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Victoria. Mr. Smith was born at Sydney, New South Wales, in the year 1816. He commenced life as a junior clerk in one of the New South Wales banks. In this and a subsequent situation in New South Wales he remained altogether about five years. He then, at twenty-one years of age, went over to the district of Port Phillip (now Victoria). Here a Sunday-school friend had recommended him to employment as an assistant in the Church of England mission to the aborigines, in the schools of which mission at that time about eighty native children were receiving instruction. On leaving the mission Mr. Smith, about 1840, established himself in



business at Melbourne as a draper and general merchant. He also made some considerable investments in land, then of small value as compared with the present increased value, being in some instances nearly five hundred fold. In 1842 he was returned at the head of the poll as a Councillor for the city of Melbourne, and with the exception of one year he has been a member of the city corporation to the present time.

In November, 1851, Mr. Smith was elected Mayor of Melbourne for the first time. He found it an onerous office, its duties being as multifarious as they were difficult. Immigrants landing daily, often in hundreds at a time; homes for them were out of the question; provision of some kind was imperative: it was made. The police was then a small body, and not always trustworthy: the offenders could pay them better than the authorities. Amid innumerable difficulties, order was preserved, the dignity of the law maintained, and even a few improvements set on foot. So satisfied were the citizens with their choice that Mr. Smith has been, as above stated, five times elected Mayor of Melbourne.

England has heard of the riots and bloodshed at Ballarat. It was at one time feared that the spirit of which these riots were the result was extensively working in Melbourne, and that disturbances were to be feared in the city; meetings were held, at which very strong language was employed. Ever on the alert, the Mayor earnestly appealed to the citizens; and, in answer thereto, upwards of 2000 persons enrolled themselves as special constables. Encouraged by this and other circumstances, the Mayor headed a deputation to the late Sir Charles Hotham, then Governor of Victoria. The object of the deputation being to assure his Excellency that the city was ready to give proof of loyalty to the Queen, and of its determination, to the extent of its power, to preserve law and order. It is but just to quote the substance of his Excellency's reply: he stopped the Mayor and said, "Say no more; there is no person in this country to whom I am more indebted than to you, Mr. Mayor."

Nor does this testimony to the zeal and integrity of the Mayor in the discharge of his official duties stand alone. In 1856 the City Council presented to him an address, beautifully engrossed and framed, expressing their entire satisfaction with and admiration of his conduct as Mayor during the four years he had held the office. The solicitors practising in the City Court also presented an address acknowledging the courtesy of the Mayor to them on all occasions. This address was accompanied by a massive gold chain. The Mayor had a further gratification in an address from the city magistrates speaking in the most eulogistic terms of the satisfaction his decisions had generally given. That this was the case is a fact, and a surprising one, when it is known that in one day the Mayor has disposed of a police-sheet containing 180 cases. It is true the City Court proceedings have sometimes been described as the administration of "Justice's justice;" but it is also true that few men have had a less number of judgments reversed, or actions in consequence of decisions, than the Mayor of Melbourne.

That there is a moral improvement in the city will be clear from

the following gratifying statistics of decreased crime with an increased population. On a certain day in 1852 the watchhouse-sheet contained 111 cases, with a population about 200,000; on the corresponding day in 1858 there were but 21 cases, with a popula-

tion of nearly 500,000. The Mayor is and has been a member of the Parliament of Victoria ever since the colonists have had a local Government. He has been returned at four general elections, and is now one of the representatives of the city of Melbourne.

As a politician Mr. Smith appears, as he has been known to say, "to have marked out a line of policy for himself." A line he has followed or departed from only from the fullest conviction. This policy has often compelled him to stand in opposition to the democratic spirit which occasionally displays itself in the colonies. This has repeatedly caused him a stout opposition from a portion of the press; but it has not turned him aside. He is opposed to the ballot; is warmly attached to what is known in Victoria as the "Denominational System of Education;" and on the disputed question of State Aid to Religion he has very decided views in favour of the grant being continued.

He has taken an active part in the erection of many churches, schools, and parsonages. Indeed, there are few in the Archdeaconry of Melbourne that have not been more or less benefited by his liberal donations.

England has been more than once indebted to his zeal in the cause of the suffering and needy. As Mayor, he was the prime mover in the Patriotic Fund, which was aided from Victoria with near fifty thousand pounds; and, more recently, the Indian Mutiny Fund will receive about £33,000, a portion of which the Mayor brought with him. He has also been instrumental in raising the sum of upwards of one thousand pounds to assist in providing a home in England for the hitherto neglected orphan daughters of Britain's soldiers.

Mr. Smith is married, and has a family of five sons and four daughters. The eldest son is a member of the University of Melbourne.

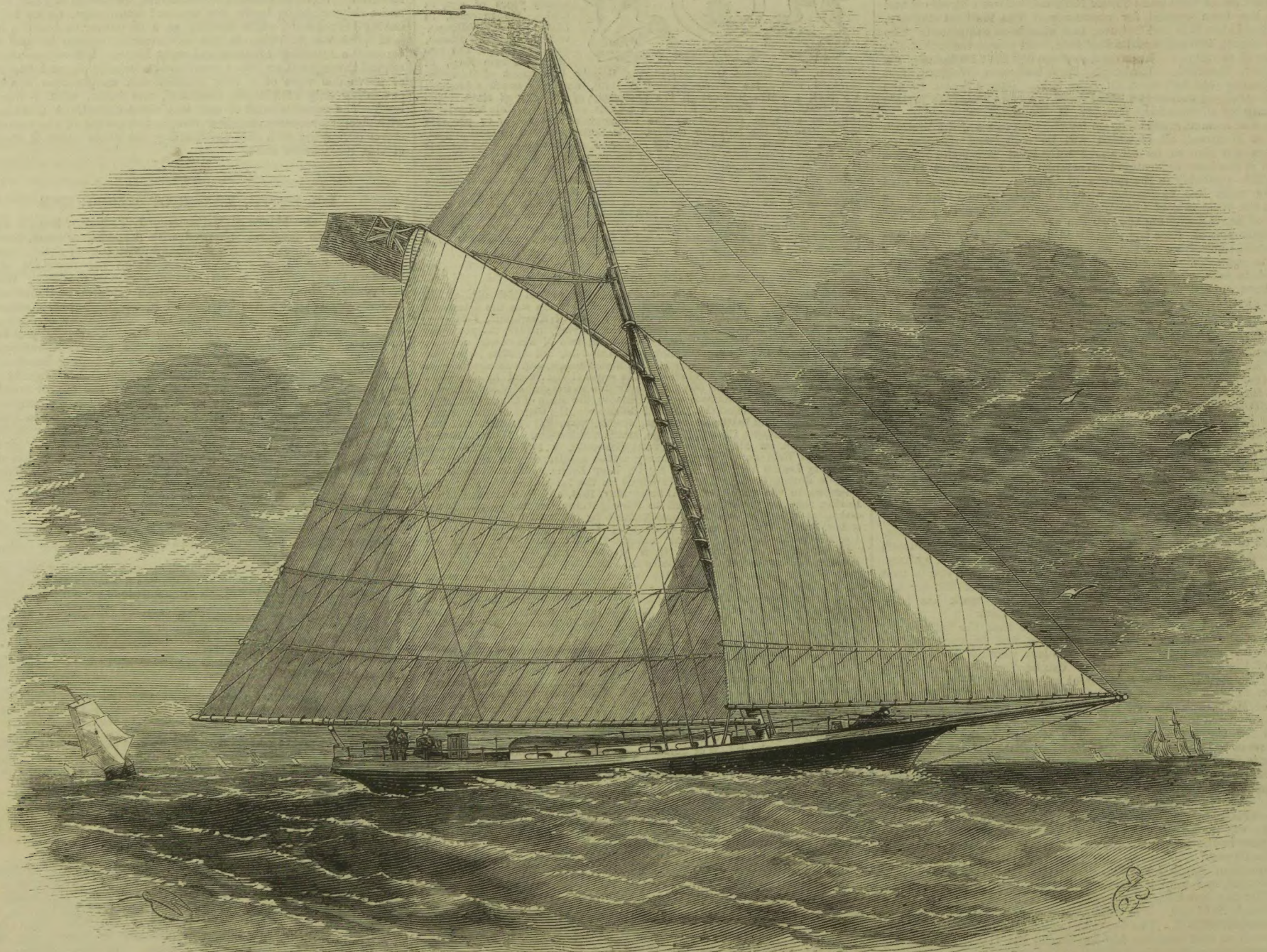
There are at this moment in England scores if not hundreds who have been benefited by the advice or assistance of the Mayor of Melbourne. The Mayor's office in that city often presents a singular scene; it is almost daily crowded with the sick and needy, who in the absence of any other place of refuge (for Victoria has neither poor-rates nor relieving-officers) can fly only to the clergy or the Mayor of the city. A hundred such cases have often been dealt with in one day.

The Mayor has a claim to be regarded as a loyal subject of the Crown of England. One instance will show this. Being asked to convene and preside at a public meeting, the object of which seemed to aim at the severance of Victoria from the mother country, he replied, such was his love of England and veneration for her Queen, that he would not occupy the chair at such a meeting, so the matter dropped.

It is evident the Mayor has retained the confidence and good-will of his fellow-colonists to the last. On the eve of his departure for England addresses were presented to him from various public bodies; in particular one address may be mentioned, headed by the name of the well-known Bishop of Melbourne, the Right Rev. Dr. Perry, and containing the signatures of the most influential citizens. This address was accompanied by the sum of £600 for the purchase of a service of plate, and given as a mark of their appreciation of his services.

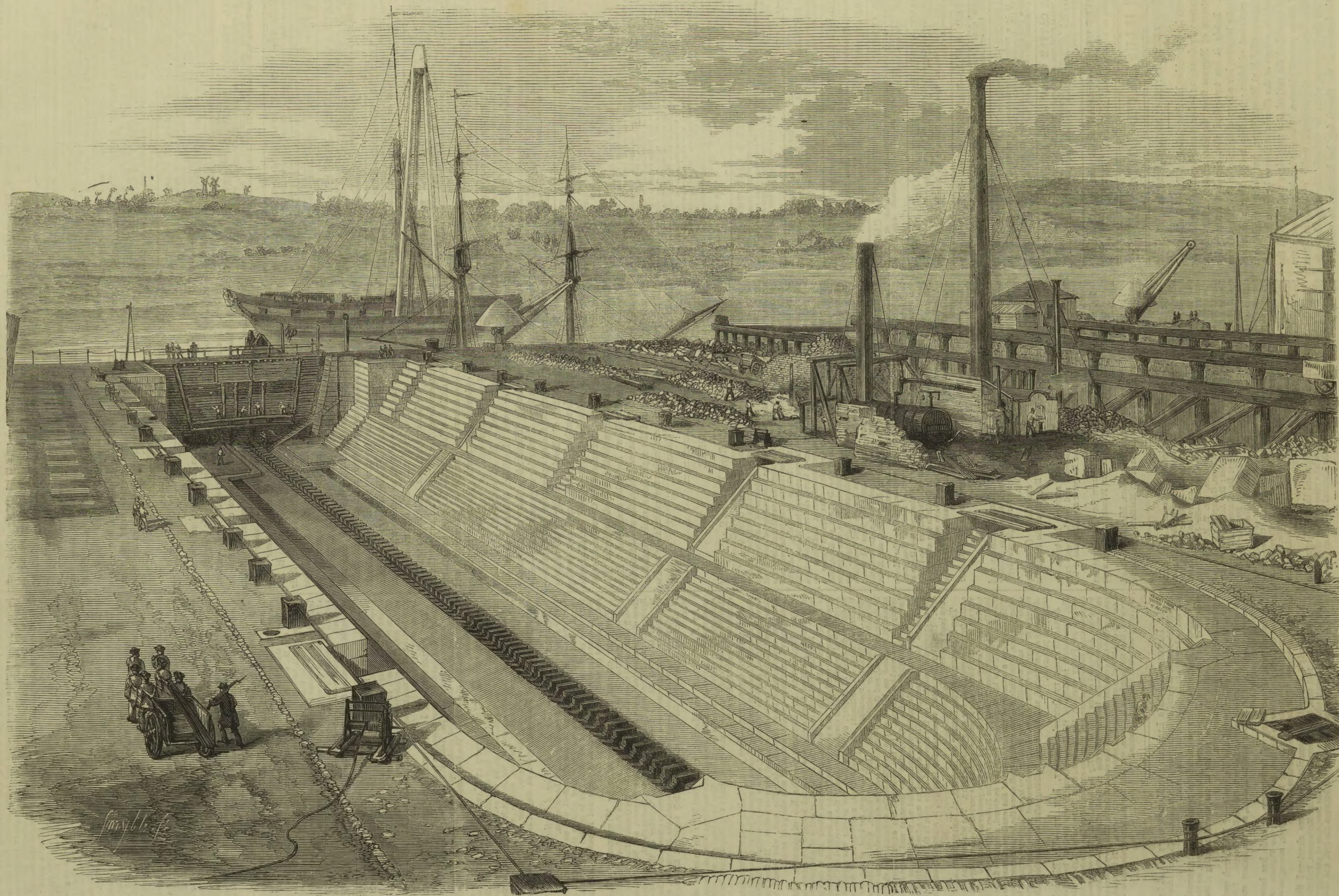


MR. J. T. SMITH, MAYOR OF MELBOURNE.



THE "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS" CUTTER, 45 TONS, IN WHICH MR. WEBB RECENTLY CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





DOCK No. 2 AT CHATHAM YARD, RECENTLY OPENED. — SEE PAGE 445.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 14.—24th Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 15.—St. Machutus.  
 TUESDAY, 16.—Battle of Lutzen, 1632.  
 WEDNESDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.  
 THURSDAY, 18.—Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, 1852.  
 FRIDAY, 19.—Sun rises, 7h. 27m.; sets, 4h. 4m.  
 SATURDAY, 20.—Edmund, King and Martyr.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 13	7 54	8 26	9 13	9 43	10 21	11 15

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON. On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, **THE CROWN DIAMONDS**: Don Henrique de Sandoval, Mr. W. Harrison; Caterina, Miss Louisa Pyne. On Tuesday and Friday, **THE ROSE OF CASTILE**. On Thursday, Wallace's Opera of **MALIBANA**. To conclude each evening with a Ballet Divertissement.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Last Week but One of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS.—Monday, and during the Week, the new comedy entitled **THE TALE OF A COAT**—Mr. Charles Mathews. After which, **THE DOWAGER**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews; with **THE ETON BOY**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews and Mr. Compton; and **JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON**.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Tragedy of **MACBETH** can only be represented for a limited number of nights.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, **MACBETH**. Tuesday and Thursday, **KING JOHN**. On Saturday will be revived Shakespeare's Comedy of **MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING**. Preceded every evening by a Farce.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—Every Night, at eight o'clock.—To-morrow, Monday, a **MEINELSSOHN NIGHT**.—Twelfth appearance of the celebrated Violonist, M. Wieniawski.—First appearance of the celebrated Pianist, Miss Arabella Goddard.—Vocalists, Miss Stabach and Miss Louisa Vining.—The Fern Leaves Valse.—"The Kiss Polka." Grand Operatic Selection from "Der Freischütz." M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 13th.

**ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.**—MONDAY, and during the Week, the PERILOUS FLIGHT of Madame MAURICE from the STAGE to the GALLERY. The Spectacle of the WOODMAN'S HORSE. SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. And the MISTAKEN STORY.—Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. No fees. Riding taught. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

**STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.**—Mme. CELESTE in the FRENCH SPY.—On Monday, and during the week, **THE FRENCH SPY**. Mme. Celeste, Mr. P. Bedford. The Spanish Dancers—Flemore and Mdlle. Auril. To conclude with a Nautical Drama.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Open at Ten. Admission One Shilling, Children Sixpence. Saturday, Nov. 20, Open at Ten. Second Winter Concert, at 2.30. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children One Shilling. Sunday, from 1.30 till sunset, to Shareholders gratuitously, by Ticket. The enlarged space of the Tropical Department presents a delightful Winter Promenade. The Chrysanthemums and the Inkermann Trophy remain in the Great Transept. The Gorilla on view from One till Four o'clock. Half-Guinea Season Tickets, available on every occasion to 30th April, 1854, at the Palace; or 2, Exeter Hall.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—BURNS' CENTENARY.—Tuesday, 25th January next, being the Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of the POET BURNS, the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company give notice that it is their intention to hold in the Palace on that day a Festival in celebration of the event, on a scale worthy of so interesting an occasion.

Full particulars will be duly announced; but in the meantime the Directors will be glad to receive communications from any persons who may possess memorials or relics of the Poet, and of those connected with him—such as Books, Portraits, Autographs, &c., and who may be willing to contribute the loan of them for the Festival. By order, Geo. Grove, Secretary.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—BURNS' CENTENARY, JANUARY 25th, 1859.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, desirous of doing full honour to the memory of the National Poet whose birth will be celebrated on the above day, have determined to give a PRIZE OF FIFTY GUINEAS for the best POEM which shall be composed for the occasion in accordance with the conditions subjoined. The Poem will be first made public on the day of the Anniversary, and its recitation will form a part of the proceedings of the intended Festival. The Poems sent in in competition for the above Premium will be submitted to three gentlemen of high standing in literature (entirely unconnected with the Crystal Palace), whose judgment will be final. The names of these gentlemen will be shortly made public. CONDITIONS.—The Poem to be the composition of the person sending it in, and written expressly for the occasion. It must be in English—that is to say, not in the Scottish dialect; though this is not to prohibit the occasional introduction of Scottish phrases. It is not to be less than 100 or more than 500 lines in length, of any metre or form which may seem fit to the writer. The Poems are not to bear the signatures of the authors, but each is to be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name, and having on the outside thereof two mottoes. The envelope containing the name of the author of the successful Poem will be opened for the first time immediately before the public recitation, when the name will be announced. The envelopes containing the unsuccessful names will be destroyed. The unsuccessful Poems will be returned on application. The Premium will be paid immediately after the recitation of the Poem. All cost of publication to be borne by the Crystal Palace Company, whose property the copyright will remain. The Poems are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, Sydenham, S.E. No Poem will be received after the 1st of January, 1859. Printed copies of the above conditions may be had on application. By order, Geo. Grove, Secretary.

**MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL'S LAST TWO WEEKS** in their Comic and Musical Entertainment, **PATCHWORK**, Every Night (Saturday included) at Eight, at the **EGYPTIAN HALL**. Mrs. Howard Paul, in "Come into the Garden, Maud," and Mr. Howard Paul in a new American song, "Peggy dear." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Three; also on Tuesday, Nov. 23.

**SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.** **THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled **SKETCHES FROM NATURE**, will appear at the **Trades' Hall**, Glasgow, November 15, and Every Evening during the Week.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Dale-street, LIVERPOOL** Open every Evening at Seven. The Greatest Equestrian Company in Europe. Magnificent Scenes in the Circle. Gorgeous Military Tableaux. N.B. DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at Half-past Two.

**SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS**, the contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, IS NOW OPEN, at the **FRENCH GALLERY**, 120, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten till Five.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.**—New additions:—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

**EXETER HALL.**—MADAME ANNA BISHOP begs to announce that she will make her FIRST APPEARANCE since her return to Europe in a GRAND CONCERT to be given by her at **EXETER HALL**, MONDAY, 13th DECEMBER. Full particulars and programmes will be shortly announced.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL** will be REOPENED on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, by a Performance of Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, Principal Vocalist.—Mdlle. de Villars, Mme. Behrens (first appearance), Mr. Arthurson (first appearance), H. H. Burnby, Mr. Bentley. Tickets for the Season: Stalls, 50s.; Galleries, 15s.; Each Concert, 1s.; 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at 7.30.

**PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.**—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., commences on Tuesday Morning and closes on Friday Evening (7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th December), **BAKER-STREET BAZAAR**, King-street entrance. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission One Shilling.

**CREMER'S GRAND GERMAN FAIR** (the original and only one) and Promenade Musicale NOW OPEN at the **PORTLAND GALLERY**, Regent street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic. Admission free.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1853.

It has been for a considerable time plain that France had entered into a course very damaging to her moral character by authorising an exportation of Negroes from the west coast of Africa to her colonies. Lately it has transpired that she had authorised a similar traffic between her colony of Réunion in the Indian Ocean and the east coast of Africa; but this traffic, from a change of the Portuguese officials at Mozambique, has been brought to a crisis, and the seizure of the *Charles et Georges* by them has made the grave scandal of the revival of a quasi slave trade on both the coasts of Africa generally known. The ship has, indeed, been given up by the Portuguese Government, under compulsion from France; but the Emperor, while he defends this as merely maintaining the honour of the French flag, has hastened to vindicate

himself from any desire to encourage the slave trade. In a letter to his cousin Prince Napoleon, dated the 30th ult., he says, "If this enlistment of labourers on the coasts of Africa be only the slave trade in disguise, I will have it on no terms." To the opponents of the *Regis* contract which he had previously sanctioned, his present declaration is extremely welcome. [Now he is inclined to put an end to a continual cause of dispute by substituting the free labour of Indian coolies, as is done to a great extent by our planters, for that of the negroes; and he proposes to renew with the English Government negotiations which have the accomplishment of this for their object. Whether our Government consent or not to the French exporting coolies from Bengal, or whether the French shall go to China and carry off some of the half-famishing multitude ever eager to go, and many of whom pay their own passage, it seems likely that Asia rather than Africa will hereafter supply the tropical colonies of Europe with the bulk of their labourers.]

A GREAT improvement in the relations between the Ionians and our Government will, we hope, be the result of Mr. Gladstone's mission. For forty years and more they have had for Governors, with one exception only, soldiers or men more conspicuous for their adhesion to a party at home than their knowledge of the history and feelings of these turbulent islanders. These Governors have been appointed rather for State reasons than for their suitability to the Ionians. Our Government has meant well; it has given them a constitution; it has endeavoured to check their violence and promote industry and national freedom; but it has generally been obliged from the exigencies of party to sacrifice its own principles and overlook their claims to have a Governor who could sympathise with their traditions and command their respect. Mr. Gladstone possesses most of the attributes they would probably desire in the person who should connect them with our Government. He is learned in their lore. He has studied the history of their ancestors with greater care, probably, than any of themselves. He has made their ancient poets models for his own intellect. He has, as much as a modern Englishman can have, the feelings of an ancient Greek. He is not a mere dry student of history; he is a poet, and realises the past in all its golden colours. Then he is an amiable and conciliatory man, endowed with much persuasive eloquence, and seems likely, if any person can, to mediate successfully between the Ionians and the Government. A long course of opposition, or even hostility, between them has rendered his task extremely difficult; but there is a necessity that something should be done. A tolerably large community—only united, however, by a common feeling against the Government—cannot be in a continual state of chronic hostility to it without injury to themselves; and, numberless other expedients having been tried in vain, it is a feasible project to send Mr. Gladstone to inquire into their grievances, and inform the Government what should be done to unite and promote the interests of both. His mission is one of peace, and will, we hope, be successful. It is expected, we understand, to be at an end before the usual time for the meeting of Parliament; and the right honourable gentleman will not lose any opportunity of confirming the ascendancy he has already acquired in the House of Commons.

## THE COURT.

The seventeenth birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been signalled by his appointment by brevet to a Colonelcy in the Army. The young Prince, on arriving at Windsor Castle from White Lodge, on Monday last, found the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and a distinguished circle assembled to share the hospitality of his Royal parents on his natal day. On Tuesday morning the usual parade of the troops in honour of the Prince took place in the Home Park in the presence of the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family. The troops received her Majesty with a Royal salute, fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three cheers; after which they defiled in slow and quick time, presented arms, and then returned to their barracks. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party, at which there were present the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Ladies Louisa and Georgiana Hamilton, Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Lieut.-Colonel Purves, Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, the Rev. C. F. Tarrow, Mr. Gibbs, and Major Teesdale, R.A. A select circle were invited in the evening.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Princess Alice walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, went out shooting. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, left the Castle in the afternoon. The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulkeil have succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as maids of honour in waiting.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday (this day), at Windsor Castle, at which Parliament will be further prorogued.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and her Imperial Highness the Princess of Salerno arrived at Dover on Monday from the Continent, and, after passing the night at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, came on to London on Tuesday morning.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers have left on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiegne.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Tuesday from Broadlands. The noble Viscount and her Ladyship have been honoured with invitations to visit the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiegne.

Mr. and Lady Mary Craven have left town for Compiegne, on the invitation of the Emperor and Empress of the French, to pass a week with the Imperial Court.

The marriage of Major Lindsay with the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd will take place on Tuesday next at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

**THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.**—The appointments are now completed, with the exception of that of the representative of the College of Surgeons of England. Legal difficulties exist as to whether the right of election belongs to the executive council or to the entire body of fellows and members. The following is a list of the Council:—Sir James Clark, Bart., Sir Charles Hastings, Mr. Wm. Lawrence, Mr. T. P. Teale, Dr. Christison, Dr. Stokes, for the Crown; Dr. Watson, College of Physicians of London; Mr. J. Nussey, Society of Apothecaries; Dr. Acland, University of Oxford; Dr. Bond, University of Cambridge; Dr. Embleton, University of Durham; Dr. Storrar, University of London; Dr. Alex. Wood, College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Dr. And. Wood, College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Dr. James Watson, Glasgow Faculty; Mr. Syme, University of Edinburgh and Aberdeen; Dr. Lawrie, University of Glasgow and St. Andrew's; Dr. Ag. Smith, College of Physicians of Ireland; Dr. R. C. Williams, College of Surgeons of Ireland; Dr. Apjohn, University of Dublin; Dr. Corrigan, Queen's University in Ireland; Dr. Leet, Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

The Queen and Prince Albert have signified their willingness to give their patronage to the ball appointed to take place at the Guildhall on Thursday, the 18th inst., for the benefit of the Licensed Victuallers' School and Asylum.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**RE-ELECTION OF PROVINCIAL MAYORS.**—Sir John Ratcliffe has been for the third year in succession elected to the important office of Chief Magistrate of Birmingham—a fact which affords convincing proof of the high estimation in which his discretion and public spirit is held by the community over which he so worthily presides. A grand banquet was given to Sir John on Tuesday evening, when the most eulogistic language to the thrice-elected Mayor was uttered; and, in the words of the chairman who proposed Sir John's health, we conclude:—"It was indeed a privilege for them to be able to invite the head of the municipality as their guest, after two years' service, and to say to him: 'Thou hast done well; thou hast elevated the character of old Birmingham; and we invest thee for another year with the same power and the same dignities, and wish God speed to your efforts to promote the interests of your native town.'"—The following gentlemen have been chosen a second time as Mayors—viz., Mr. Brown, for Bradford; Mr. Burrows, for Brighton; and Mr. Laity, for Devonport.

**THE UNIVERSITIES.**—Oxford: The Rev. Dr. Bosworth has been elected Professor of Anglo-Saxon. The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church (Dr. Liddell) has been unanimously elected to the vacant seat in the Hecdomadal Council. The Rev. John Matthias Wilson, B.D., Fellow and Dean of Corpus Christi College, has been elected to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy: the Professorship has been in abeyance since 1856. Dr. Acland, Christ Church, F.R.S., Regius and Clinical Professor of Medicine in the University, Radcliffe's Librarian, and late Lee's Reader in Anatomy, Christ Church, has been unanimously elected to represent this University in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.—Cambridge: Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, has been elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing academical year. The Seatonian Prize for the best English Poem on a sacred subject has been adjudged to the Rev. John Mason Neale, M.A., of Trinity College. The Carus, B.A., Greek Testament Prize, given annually for the encouragement of the accurate study of the Greek Testament, has been adjudged to William Hagger Barlow, B.A., of St. John's College.

**A SILVER CENTREPIECE FOR THE 5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.**—There is now at Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, a beautiful silver centrepiece, which has been manufactured by that firm for Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., C.L.H., and is by him to be presented to the officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards, now stationed here. The centrepiece is in the form of a tripod, both as to base and pedestal; and by means of four groups, six bas-reliefs, and several inscriptions, it embodies a compendious history of the progress of the regiment in the matters of uniform and equipments, and an enumeration of all the principal battles in which it has been engaged. Altogether the centrepiece, the value of which is £600, is an admirable specimen of designing and modelling, as well as of working in silver.

**BANQUET TO MESSRS. BRIGHT AND GIBSON.**—A banquet is proposed to be given to these gentlemen in Manchester, to congratulate Mr. Bright on his restoration to health, to celebrate the return of himself and Mr. Gibson to Parliament, and to thank them for their patriotic conduct in public life. The committee numbers nearly six hundred gentlemen of Manchester and its neighbourhood; the banquet is fixed for the 10th of December.

**THE PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION, EDINBURGH.**—The winter session of this institution was opened in the Music Hall, on Friday week, by an inaugural address from Dr. Walter F. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, "On the influence of a high standard of academical culture on the moral and intellectual condition of society." The hall was crowded by a highly respectable audience.

**CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE.**—On Tuesday the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester consecrated the new church, called Christchurch, at Ware, in the county of Herts, which has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. Robert Hanbury, sen., of the eminent firm of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., who has a country seat, "The Poles," in the immediate vicinity. After the ceremony the company adjourned to "The Poles," where an elegant luncheon was provided.

**MUNIFICENT GIFT.**—The *Staffordshire Advertiser* states that, during a recent visit, Mr. John Rogers, of Leamington, who for many years officiated as one of the magistrates of Stafford, and on two occasions served the office of Mayor, presented the sum of £500 to the trustees of the public charities, the interest of which is "to be applied yearly in all time to come in apprenticing necessitous orphans and fatherless children, natives of and resident in the town of Stafford."

**THE SITE OF THE NEW POST-OFFICE AT MANCHESTER.**—This long-versed question has at length been settled by the Post-office authorities having determined upon adopting what is called the Queen's Theatre site, a piece of land occupied by the theatre and other property, and bounded by Spring-gardens, York-street, Fountain-street, and Marble-street. It is now proposed to group all the Government offices together on this plot—including post-office, money-order office, inland revenue office, stamp-office, and offices for the commissioners of assessed taxes and the income-tax, all of which are at present in different buildings, widely separated from each other.

**AT NOTTINGHAM,** on Monday, some buildings in course of construction in Talbot-street fell down while the workmen were at dinner, and buried four or five boys under the ruins. Two have been got out, with their heads completely crushed, and quite dead; two others have been extricated, dreadfully injured.

**A HATER OF CRINOLINE.**—Two young ladies were proceeding along a street in Liverpool on Friday afternoon, when a young man, said to be well connected, came up to them, and, after a few impertinent observations, seized the ladies' petticoats, and cut their crinolines. He then ran away, but was afterwards taken into custody. The man, who is said to labour under a monomania, stands remanded on a charge of assault.

**THE POISONINGS AT BRADFORD.**—The list of persons who have died at Bradford from eating the poisoned lozenges has risen to twenty. For this wholesale murder the knavish practice of adulteration is equally chargeable with the wicked carelessness which left a cask of arsenic, open and unlabelled, in a place accessible to an ignorant assistant. A magisterial inquiry into the case has resulted in the committal of Charles Hodgson, druggist, of Shipley, at whose shop the arsenic was supplied; William Goddard, his assistant; and Joseph Neal, confectioner, of Stone-street, Bradford, the manufacturer of the lozenges, for trial at the next Yorkshire assizes for manslaughter. Bail was taken, £400 for Messrs. Hodgson and Neal, and Goddard £200. A public subscription has been opened in Bradford on behalf of the families of the sufferers, who chiefly belong to the working classes. In the course of the examination Mr. Leveratt, the chief constable, stated that the lozenges and some debris having been brought to the police-office and emptied on to a table, he commenced to pick out scraps. While so engaged he was seized with illness, felt an oppressive sensation on the chest, and acute pain in the nostrils and eyes. Hardaker, the retail vendor of the lozenges, is amongst those who have been seriously ill.

**THE MANSION OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER,** at Bishopstowe, about a mile from Torquay, took fire on Sunday evening. The whole of one wing was speedily in a blaze. As it was seen that this part of the building could not be saved, every effort was directed to the preservation of the main building—a magnificent pile of architecture in the Italian style—over which the wind, which was blowing strong from the eastward, swept the flames. With this view a number of navies, some of the coast-guardsmen, and other persons, immediately set to work to pull down the housekeeper's and other rooms, and notwithstanding that for two hours they were exposed to showers of burning flakes and to blinding volumes of smoke, the task was ultimately accomplished, and the main building, after considerable difficulty, was preserved.

**ASSASSINATION IN QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND.**—Mr. Richard Ely, a gentleman residing in the Queen's County, was fired at by some assassin on Friday evening, the 8th inst., at a place called Kyle. He lingered until Saturday afternoon, when he expired from the effects of his wounds. An inquest on the body of Mr. Ely has been held. Two witnesses only were examined—his brother and the medical attendant—the latter proving that the gun-shot wound was the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against some person unknown. It is stated, however, that the murderer is known, and that the evidence against him is becoming complete. He has absconded.

**MR. DAWSON TURNER'S LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPTS** is not to be sold this month, as stated in our last week's impression. The collection will not be brought to the hammer till March next.

Viscount Palmerston has promised to preside at the annual meeting of the Labourers' Encouragement Association at Romsey, on the 17th inst. His Lordship will also preside at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society in December next.

The *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Edinburgh met last week for the election of a representative to the Medical Council. Professor Syme and Professor Balfour were nominated, and the former was elected by a majority of one.

A flock of alpacas, consisting of twenty-one animals, has been embarked on board the *Goddess*, in the East India Docks, for Victoria. A competent man from the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, accompanies them on their voyage. It is hoped to naturalise them.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the *Commodore Perry*, 2143 tons, to sail from Liverpool for Melbourne, Victoria, at £13 13s. 9d. per statute adult, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the Commissioners may appoint between the 19th and 17th of December.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE heir of England having attained on Tuesday last an age at which he could properly be freed from the control of the "tutors and governors" of his boyhood, assumed on that day the *toga virilis*, cut in the shape of a fashionable uniform. The *Gazette* contained a Brevet, in which his Royal Highness appeared as a Colonel in his illustrious mother's army. The Prince's profession is thus chosen for him; and although we could have wished that some nobler vocation than that of arms (say the *ars medendi*) had been selected, there is no calling in which a zealous and earnest man cannot be the means of doing good. To the Prince of Wales it will be forbidden to distinguish himself on the field of battle; but if, when he shall have thoroughly informed himself of all the workings, creakings and bias of that mighty but old-fashioned machine called our military system, he addresses himself to improve it, getting rid perhaps of certain checks devised by timidity, increasing the rate of movement, and seeing that the oil which makes wheels go pleasantly is distributed throughout the whole engine, instead of being reserved only for a few favoured portions, the Prince may do much for an army which one day—and very far distant may that day be!—will be called his own. Meantime we may be permitted respectfully to congratulate "The Colonel" on his attainment of new rank, nothing doubting that he will one day achieve the still grander title of Field-Marshal.

One topic occupies the tongues of those who speak on Continental politics, and not of those only, but of all who are interested in the fortunes of a brave and able man who has crossed the path of absolute power. The prosecution of M. de Montalembert for his eloquent and admirable paper upon an Indian debate in the English House of Commons is exciting the indignant sympathies of Europe. This orator and patriot arrives in England, and is present at one of the great discussions upon the Act which has transferred India to the Crown of England. He has dared to contrast what he saw and heard—the freedom of remark, the absence of faction, the presence of large and philanthropic principles—in a word, the lofty character of British debating—with the "ante-chamber" sentiments with which the Napoleonic system has saturated a large part of French society. He has communicated these impressions to a French journal, the *Correspondant*, and of course the wrath of "the system" breaks forth in prosecution. M. de Montalembert is charged with having intended to depict that which shall, by contrast with the existing state of things in France, render Frenchmen dissatisfied with their institutions, and he is called before the tribunal for what is termed a crime against the State. It is difficult to see how the Imperial Government, following out logically its own propositions, can abstain from this prosecution; but it is a noteworthy phenomenon in history that a time has come when a Frenchman who praises what is free, noble, just, and humane, thereby, and *ipso facto*, puts himself in opposition to the Government of his country. The sympathies of all enlightened men, in and out of France, are with M. de Montalembert, and his brilliant yet melancholy pamphlet will be in every hand at which a censor dares not snatch.

Lord Derby honoured the new Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet, and delivered a speech of some length, and of the usual *couleur de rose* kind. Pauperism had decreased; we had got treaties with China and Japan; Lord Elgin was a wonderful man, and London was a wonderful city. But, to a slight attempt on the part of Lord Mayor Wire to extract some political plain-speaking from the Earl, the latter opposed "the laugh of merry scorn," observing that he was too old to be trapped, and certainly was not going to forestall the Queen's Speech in February. But he stated that the Ministers, having had some brief repose among the partridges and pheasants, had cleaned and put away their guns, duly oiled, and with tow at the muzzle, and had now addressed themselves in all earnestness to the reforms they meditated, and which were "social, financial, sanitary, and political." The promise is an ample one.

Mr. Gladstone, after a farewell interview with another eminent classical statesman, Sir Bulwer Lytton, has departed for the Septinsular Republic, accompanied by a son of

The travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen.

Our contemporary, the *Times*, with a singular forgetfulness of one of Mr. Gladstone's principal characteristics, observes that he must report in favour of one of two courses to be taken with these disreputable Mediterraneanites. Mr. Gladstone condescend to limit himself to two courses! We should as soon expect to see Cerberus walking about with two heads.

Law is again in full play, and people are being tried, and divorced, and fined, and mulcted, and otherwise brought to a sense of their misdeeds and misfortunes. The Saloon Omnibus Company has taken the bold course of treating its great enemies of the General Company as conspirators, and is trying to make out a criminal case against those rough "nurses." The public has no sympathy for either party, but demands clean and expeditious conveyances, effiered by civil men; and until these requisites are complied with every instance of severity on the part of the magistrates will be applauded by those chiefly interested. Other legal investigations have special interest. The *soi-disant* stockbroker who robbed Miss Dance has again been brought up on another charge of the kind; the excellent proprietor and indefatigable antiquary who presides over the great vocal hall of London has been admonished, by a verdict giving slight damages, that zeal for the extrusion of an obnoxious person should be tempered with discretion and the police; and some other cases of more or less interest have been heard. Specially let us note two of a graver kind. Two scoundrels are in custody for deliberate attempts to upset two railway trains. The evidence seems complete, and we trust that the magistrates will send both men for trial, and that the sternest sentence of law will be dealt out. One did his work with a crowbar, the other with what is called a chair—an iron lump, weighing twenty-eight pounds. We seldom advocate the last punishment; but, when one considers the hideous scenes which would have been caused had the miscreants succeeded, it certainly would not be altogether an unsatisfactory thing to hear that Lynch Law had decorated the nearest signal-posts with a warning to all other dastardly wretches like those now in the hands—we hope the iron hands—of justice.

**BRITISH CRIMEAN MONUMENTS.**—(To the Editor.)—Having seen in your Journal of the 6th inst. an Engraving of models of the above in Inkerman stone, which I had the honour of presenting to her Majesty, I beg to state, for the information of those amongst your readers who, by their immediate connection with the Crimea may take an interest in the same, that any slight errors perceptible have been corrected in the new edition, with map, of "Memorials of the Brave;" and, as in such matters accuracy is the chief object, I may add that No. 19 (Lieutenant Tryon's tomb) is shown as No. 17 on the left-hand side of the Engraving. With many thanks for your notice, believe me, yours obediently, FRANK BARNES, Captain, Royal Engineers. Cork Barracks, Nov. 8.—[The work above referred to is entitled "Memorials of the Brave; or, Resting-places of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and at Scutari. By Captains Hon. J. Colborne, 60th Royal Rifles, and Frederick Brine, Royal Engineers." It is published by Ackermann and Co., of the Strand.]

## THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

MR. ALDERMAN WIRE had on Tuesday last a gloriously fine day—a rather unusual circumstance on the 9th of November—for the inauguration of his civic reign. The ceremony of inducting him into the office of Chief Magistrate of the city of London had taken place in the Guildhall on the previous day, followed by the customary entertainment at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor's Show, on Tuesday, was remarkable for being shorn of an important portion of its paraphernalia, the men in armour. The gathering took place, as usual, in the Guildhall-yard, which presented an animated appearance in consequence of the number of gay carriages and gayer liveries which were collected there. At a few minutes past twelve o'clock the cavalcade moved forward, the bells of St. Laurence Jury ringing out a merry peal, the band of the Coldstream Guards and those of the Royal London Militia, and the band of the Life Guards playing spirit-stirring airs as the procession moved onwards. The late Lord Mayor was in his magnificent state carriage, drawn by four horses, and the present Lord Mayor, in the ancient state coach, drawn by six beautiful greys. The procession passed through Gresham-street, Coleman-street, Moorgate-street, Princes-street, King William-street, to the top of Cannon-street, where it turned round on its direct route to Westminster. It passed through St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, and along Whitehall to Westminster Hall. The Court of Exchequer was the first honoured by a visit.

The Recorder, in a glowing speech, presented the Lord Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer. He spoke of the industry and integrity which had raised Alderman Wire from a humble position to the highest office his fellow-citizens had to bestow, and of the able manner in which he had always discharged the duties of the magistracy—a sure indication that he would as faithfully perform the more important duties of the Mayoralty. The Lord Chief Baron expressed her Majesty's approval of the choice the citizens had made. The Recorder, in the name of the Lord Mayor, invited the learned Barons to the banquet in the Guildhall. The other Courts were then visited for the purpose of inviting the Judges, after which the procession was reformed, and returned to the City by the same route.

## THE BANQUET.

The inauguration banquet of the new Lord Mayor was held in the evening. Her Majesty's Ministers were the principal guests. Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, Sir Richard Bethell, and other men of eminence were also present, as well as many of the Foreign Ministers. As each distinguished guest passed into the Council Chamber he was greeted by the people; especially Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, Lord Derby, and the Duke of Malakoff.

After dinner the usual loyal toasts were successively given by the Lord Mayor, and subsequently, "The Army and Navy."

General Peel, in returning thanks for the Army, mentioned the interesting fact that her Majesty had that day conferred the rank of Colonel on the Prince of Wales. The gallant General also stated that there were at the present moment in India an army of 93,000 men, which he trusted would be sufficient for the restoration of tranquillity in that country.

Sir J. Pakington briefly acknowledged the toast for the Navy, at the same time pledging the present Government to keep our naval defences at the highest pitch of efficiency. The right hon. baronet also congratulated the Navy on the fact that a member of the Royal family had adopted the service as a profession.

To the toast of the Foreign Ambassadors, the Duke of Malakoff replied in French, in a few brief and energetic phrases. The Empire was, he said, now, as ever, peace, and his personal anxiety was above all things to preserve that peace, more especially between France and England. He had no doubt that the wisdom of his Sovereign, aided by the loyal co-operation of his allies, would preserve that peace without any important interruption. In conclusion, his Excellency proposed "Prosperity to the City of London and to England."

The health of "The late Lord Mayor" was responded to by Sir R. Carden, after which

The Lord Mayor gave, "The Lord Chancellor and the Equity Judges." The Lord Chancellor, who spoke in a very low tone, acknowledged the toast, and declared his intention of directing all his efforts to the safe, gradual, and effectual reform of the law.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," observed that the Government had it in their power to modify and purify the domestic institutions of the country, so as to make them in accordance with the wishes of the people; they had it in their power to introduce retrenchment, economy and reform into the public administration; to improve, simplify, and cheapen the law; to bring in measures conducive to the moral and physical health of the nation, and to take steps for developing the resources of this country, and extending its commercial relations with India, China, and Japan.

The toast was drunk with much cordiality, and on rising Earl Derby was received with loud cheering. After the usual compliments to the Lord Mayor, with thanks for the honour of the invitation, the noble Earl proceeded to contrast the present state of prosperity with the commercial crisis and Indian mutiny prevailing at the last anniversary. A brighter picture was now before them. "I rejoice (said the noble Earl) to think that there are all the indications in the country of returning prosperity. We have been blessed by Almighty Providence with a harvest of more than usual abundance, which, in the south of this kingdom at least, has been collected under circumstances of unparalleled success and good fortune. We have a revenue which fully equals the anticipations of my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Money is abundant. Trade and commerce are slowly, but I hope surely, reviving from the panic and distress of the past unhappy year. Labour is amply remunerated; there is abundant employment for it, and, as a proof that the fact is so, I am able to state that, whereas between September of last year and March of the present year there was a fearful augmentation in the rate and extent of pauperism, not only has that augmentation altogether disappeared, but the amount of pauperism in the last week of September just past was considerably below that of the corresponding week of September of the previous year. Such, my Lord Mayor, is our situation at home. Now let us cast our eyes abroad, and I rejoice to say—and I say it with most entire confidence—that we have every reason to feel entire reliance upon the preservation to the world at large of the inestimable blessings of peace. Turning next to the great empire of India, if I cannot say that the hostilities—or rather the bloodshed—which are going on there have altogether ceased, I hope I may congratulate the country on the fact that, in the main, the organised rebellion is put down. If we go further eastward, I rejoice to think that the negotiations which have been carried on, and the measures which have been taken, by her Majesty, in conjunction with her august ally the Emperor of the French, have led to a conclusion of those somewhat anomalous hostilities, of the commencement and the origin of which I will say nothing, but of which I rejoice to be able to say that, without further bloodshed, they have now been terminated, and that by a peace not less honourable to this country than I am persuaded it will be advantageous to the interests of commerce and civilisation generally. I should do gross injustice to one of the most deserving public servants I know if I did not take this, the earliest public opportunity I have had, of declaring that for the success of these negotiations England is deeply indebted to the ability, the tact, the determination, and the perseverance of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, the Earl of Elgin. By that distinguished nobleman a further and most unexpected extension of our commercial relations has been negotiated with the hitherto secluded, but not unimportant, Empire of Japan. I believe that that treaty, if properly made use of, will tend greatly to extend the commercial interests of this country." The policy on which Lord Derby rested his confident hope that peace would not be disturbed he thus described:—"My belief is that the policy on the part of this country which is best calculated to maintain the peace of the world is, in the first place, a firm but temperate maintenance of our own rights; in the next place, a studious and careful recognition of, and respect for, the rights of others, together with an anxious desire not to interfere unnecessarily with the international affairs of other States; and also a determination not willingly to give or take offence; a determination, if offence unhappily arise, to have recourse to the principle which, to its endless honour, was embodied in the protocols of the Conference of Paris—viz., to resort, in the first instance, not to hostilities, but to the good offices and the mediation of some friendly Power. Last of all, my Lord Mayor, I hold, as the cardinal point of all our friendly policy, the firm and unflinching adherence, in spirit as well as in the letter, to every treaty obligation into which this country may have entered. These are the principles on which her Majesty's present Government desire to act; and these are the principles which I should be indeed deeply grieved and mortified if, whenever we have to account to Parliament for any part of our conduct, we should not be able to show that we have steadily adhered to and inflexibly maintained. The result of these principles is this—that we are at this moment upon the most friendly terms with all the great Powers of the world, without exception. My Lord Mayor, you have kindly favoured the Government with an extensive programme for the next Session, but your Lordship has omitted to show by what assistance we may hope to carry it into effect. I cannot help thinking that the advice so kindly tendered to her Majesty's Government was hardly intended so much in the spirit of advice, as thrown out to elicit an expression of our opinions. You have baited the hook, no doubt, with great skill and address; but some of us have lived many years in the world, and have learned to be somewhat cautious. We do not intend to take the bait. We prefer to be judged by our actions rather than by our intentions, by our performances rather than by our promises, and, with whatever respect I may regard this important assembly, I cannot persuade myself that this is an occasion on which to anticipate the speech to be delivered from the throne, at the commencement of next Session, or on which to take out of her Majesty's mouth, from which it would fall so much more gracefully than from mine, the announcement of the intentions of her Government. But this I venture to say, that, after enjoying that brief period of partial repose which alone a Minister of

State can hope to obtain at any time of the year, I am actively, daily, and assiduously engaged with my colleagues in considering and maturing the details of those measures of legal, social, financial, and political improvement which I hope by the commencement of the Session to be able to submit to the impartial judgment of Parliament. As a Conservative Government we look with reverence and adhere with affection to the great institutions of this country, under which I will venture to say the people enjoy as great an amount of civil and religious liberty, as perfect and entire a freedom and independence of thought, word, and action, as any nation on the face of the earth now or at any former time. But we shall not forget that those institutions were not the creation of a day or the simultaneous production of a single generation; that, on the contrary, they have been formed by successive additions and improvements; that they possess a flexibility which enables them to be adapted to the growing intelligence and the growing wants and requirements of each successive generation; and, though I may be unable to satisfy your Lordship's very natural curiosity as to the precise nature of the measures which we shall bring forward, I venture to assure you that they will be couched in a spirit of not endeavouring to serve this or that section of the community, but the whole people—not to legislate for the high or for the low, for the rich or for the poor, but for the well-understood benefit and advantage of all classes. As I have said that those institutions under which we have the happiness to live are only an aggregate of successive improvements heaped up by successive generations, so I trust that when the present Government comes to a close it will not do so without leaving something in the shape of a contribution to those improvements which it is our anxious and earnest desire to make, consistently with the maintenance of the great fundamental institutions of the country.

The noble Earl concluded by proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor." The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and gave "Lord Brougham and the House of Lords."

Lord Brougham acknowledged the toast.

The toast of "The Judges" was acknowledged by the Lord Chief Baron; after which

The Lord Mayor gave, "The House of Commons and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer begged to return thanks on behalf of the House of Commons for a compliment cordially offered, and which, he could assure the Lord Mayor, was as cordially accepted. He thanked the company for the honour conferred, and he trusted the time was far absent when the health of the House of Commons would be received otherwise than with favour in the chamber in which they were then entertained.

The Bishop of London acknowledged "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese;" and, after one or two other toasts,

The Lord Mayor gave "The City Members and Lord J. Russell."

Lord J. Russell briefly returned thanks. He said that, of course, in any measure of reform that might be brought forward the City of London would have a deep interest, and its members would give it their closest attention.

Immediately after this toast the company retired to the drawing-room.

**KING JOHN'S PALACE IN STEPNEY.**—A Correspondent writes—"There is about to be an act of downright Vandalism perpetrated in the east of London—namely, the demolition of that old palace of King John, on Stepney-green, which has stood for eight centuries, and is now in thorough repair. Why should this be done? The old castle is a beautiful specimen of ancient brickwork, and it ought to be preserved when a very small outlay would restore it to its pristine beauty. It is on record that a Parliament was held in it 700 years ago. It is a most interesting relic of old times, and it is a disgrace to our antiquaries to suffer so fine a building to be wantonly destroyed."

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELICS AT ENFIELD.

A GENERAL MEETING of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society took place at Enfield on the 20th ult. It was announced to take place at the school-house, but owing to the kindness of the Rev. J. M. Heath, the Vicar, who is a member of the society, the meeting was held in the library of the Vicarage—Jacob Vale Asbury was called to the chair. The hon. secretary, Mr. Henry W. Bass, read letters from the Marquis of Salisbury, patron of the society, Lord Lonsborough, the president, Lord Ebury, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Colonel Connon, and others, regretting their inability to attend; also a letter from the Rev. J. M. Heath regretting his unavoidable absence on account of ill health,—placing his house at the disposal of the society for the purposes of their meeting, and pointing out those objects of interest which the neighbourhood afforded. The hon. secretary read the minutes of the last general meeting, which were confirmed. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, after regretting the absence of Lord Ebury, proceeded to draw attention to the principal structures and points of interest in the neighbourhood. Gough Park, the residence of Richard Gough, Esq.; Durant's House or harbour burnt down some years ago, the residence of Judge Jeffries, who we may here mention was educated at the Grammar School; Forty Hall, built by Sir Hugh Fortie between 1629 and 1682 from the designs of Inigo Jones, but modernised by the Wolstenholme family in 1700. White Webb's House, hired by the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, but very little of which remains; the four lodges in the Chase, used as hunting-seats during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles II. Enfield Palace, built by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter and Privy Councillor to King Henry VII., still possesses several noble rooms, and the ground floor remains nearly in its original state, with oak panels and a richly ornamented ceiling, bearing the crown and fleur-de-lis in multangular compartments, the cross lines of which are ornamented with pendants. The chimneypiece is richly carved, and embellished with foliage and birds, and supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian order. It is decorated with the rose and portcullis, crowned with the arms of England and France quarterly, and the supporters a lion and a griffin; underneath is the motto, "Sola salus servire Deo; sunt cetera fraudes." In the same room is preserved a portion of another chimneypiece, which was removed from one of the upper apartments. It is of similar style to the one above described, and bears on one side the motto, "Ut ros super herbam," and, on the other side, "Est benevolentia regis." Several of the upper rooms have ceilings of a similar character.

At the death of Henry VIII. the Princess Elizabeth was residing at Enfield, and her brother at Hertford; and when Elizabeth became Queen she frequently visited Enfield. Notices of her presence at Enfield occurred in 1561, 1564, and 1568. It is related that in April, 1567, the Princess Elizabeth was escorted from Hatfield to Enfield Chase by a retinue of twelve ladies in white satin on ambulating palfreys, and twenty yeomen in green on horseback, that her Grace might shoot the hart. On entering the Chase she was met by fifty archers in scarlet boots and yellow caps, armed with gilded bows, each of whom presented her with a silver-headed arrow, winged with peacocks' feathers; and, by way of closing the sport, the Princess was gratified with the privilege of cutting the throat of a buck. Queen Elizabeth leased the house in the year 1582 to Henry Middlemore, Esq., for fifty-one years, so that it did not revert to the Crown during her reign. From 1600 to 1660 it was tenanted by several families of great note. In 1792 a great portion of the palace was pulled down and several dwellings erected on its site. Nothing was left save the portion which has been briefly described. The Rectory of Enfield was given by the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Magnaville or Mandeville, Constable of the Tower. At the dissolution of the monasteries, 1539, it was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Hadley, Lord Hwiley, and in 1543 it passed into the hands of the Fellows and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, who are the present patrons. In 1827 the Vicarage was rated at nine marks: in the King's books it is valued at £25 per annum. The college just named has presented one of its Fellows in regular succession from the year 1550 to the present time.

Mr. John Tuff, M.P.S., a local antiquary, then offered the following remarks:—"The church, he said, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was founded in 1136. It abounds in monuments of persons of note, mostly benefactors to the parish by charitable bequests. There are also a few monumental brasses and mural tablets, one of which is in memory of the celebrated Abernethy, and on which is an elegant Latin inscription. Enfield is also rich in Royal privileges and charters. It also gives the title of Baron of Enfield (Viscount Enfield). A great number of ancient coins, tokens, rings, celts, knives, forks, spoons, and other curiosities, have been found in various parts of the parish, in reference to the time of Elizabeth. Roman coins have also been discovered near Enfield. "So late as 1839 Roman silver and brass coins were ploughed up near Clay Hill, of Domitian, Caius Nerva, Trajanus, Aurelius, Hadrian, Antonius, and others, to the number of one hundred and seventy. Ancient banners, armour, &c., painted tiles, coffins, urns, nails, and human bones have also been discovered, affording to the historian and antiquary much matter of interest."

Mr. John Gough Nichols then read a slight sketch of the biography of Richard Gough, Esq., director of the Society of Antiquaries, who for the greater part of his life was a resident at Enfield.

Mr. J. G. Nichols introduced in the course of his remarks a description of Mr. Gough's library and museum, copied from a paper in his own handwriting.

Mr. Asbury, the chairman, then made some observations on the geological formation of Enfield, with specimens collected by himself in the neighbourhood. The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to those gentlemen who had favoured them with observations and to the Rev. Mr. Heath, which was carried unanimously. The hon. secretary proposed a vote of thanks to Jacob Vale Asbury, Esq., their chairman, which was carried with acclamation. The meeting proceeded to the church; from thence to the chantry or grammar school, the palace—now the palace school—where the ceilings, the chimneypieces, the oak paneling, and—though last not least—a cedar-tree, planted by Dr. Uvedale, drew forth the admiration of the visitors. Mr. Barker, the present proprietor, was most courteous, and allowed the visitors to wander through his house as they pleased. After an inspection of the railway station, which is a very fine specimen of Jacobean brickwork, the party wended their way to Jarvis, by the side of the river, where about fifty assembled at dinner, among whom were several ladies.





## THE ENGRAVINGS.

*Remains of the Old Church.*—These arches were discovered in picking off the plaster from the walls during the repairs. They are situated in the south wall of the sacristy, and consist of piscina and part of the sedilia. The last arch had been cut away exactly through the crown to make room for the pilaster which now terminates the wall towards the passage. They were possibly, with the tower, a portion of an older church, probably of 1136, being evidently previous to the present church, which was built about 1400.

*Raleigh's House.*—The folk-lore of the neighbourhood describes this as the

residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, but we are not aware of any proof of its correctness.

*Uvedale's Cedar.*—The cedar-tree planted by Dr. Uvedale: the box in which this tree was imported from Ghent is still in the possession of Mr. Heseltine, of Enfield.

*The Market Cross,* possibly a restoration of some former cross, was erected in 1826. On it are the charters of the town. The inhabitants of Enfield, in consideration of supplying food to London during the plague, have the right of entering all markets in England and using them free of all dues.

*The Chantry School*—the grammar school—was originally a chantry

attached to the church, but has since become a foundation-school. The house here shown is called the new school, the original school standing on the left-hand side, and is now used as class rooms.

*The Town House,* as well as the building now used as a railway station, has been considered the house in which the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, resided, but was most probably a house built for the retainers of the Queen, there not being sufficient accommodation in the palace for all her retinue after she came to the throne.

*Room in the Palace,* situated on the ground floor, was used as a nursery for the children of Henry VIII., and afterwards as the palace of Queen Elizabeth





HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At a time when no little interest is excited by the fact that the two elder sons of her Majesty have entered on that phase of life which among the ancients was marked by the assumption of the toga virilis, the publication of the Portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which we present to our readers in this week's issue of our Journal, is peculiarly appropriate. The regulations of the service which Prince Alfred has selected as his sphere of action have rendered it necessary that his public career should precede that of the heir apparent. Indeed, it would seem that constitutional custom has surrounded the proximate Monarch of these realms with limitations in reference to the duties of citizenship, so to speak, to which he may devote himself, which do not apply to the younger sons of the Crown. Since the time of the Black Prince no Prince of Wales has headed the armies of England either in the field or at home, for George II. was not yet entitled to that dignity when he was under fire in the campaigns of Marlborough, and it is only among a certain class of political thinkers that Charles Edward Stuart was considered to have any claim to the Royal designation in question or to the distinction of having commanded a British force. It is understood that it was as much on constitutional as on personal grounds that George III. declined the earnest request of his eldest son to be intrusted with a command on active service at the period of the projected invasion of this country by the first Napoleon, and directed him to confine the display of his patriotism and his martial aspirations to an appearance at the head of his regiment when the enemy should have absolutely landed on our shores. The Prince of Wales of our day has just been gazetted to a colonelcy in the army, with a view to the exercise of such of the duties of citizenship as is consistent with the requirements and the peculiarities of his position in the body politic of this realm, and it is stated that every possible means will be adopted to give him a practical, and even an unprincipled, experience of that profession; and so to fit him for such of those functions of the Sovereign as are embraced in the abstract command of the army and are supposed to surround the fountain of honour. It is with satisfaction that the country has learned that the education and training of the Royal Princes, and especially that of the Prince of Wales, has been founded on principles, and carried out in practice, which are calculated to elicit and to mould every quality of mind and body for a course of sober usefulness such as is eminently the aim of English parents of every class. It is believed that the maxim that every position, however exalted, has its duties as well as its rights, has been the basis of the system which has been steadily pursued in preparing the youthful scions of Royalty for their entrance into that battle of life in which, for good or for evil, they are destined to bear a conspicuous part.

In the case of the Prince of Wales it is not, perhaps, unworthy of observation that it may be reserved for him to shed a lustre on the title which he holds,—with which, it may be permitted us to say, it has not been the lot of his predecessors for several generations to invest it. It would almost seem as if most, if not all, of the elder sons of our monarchs had taken the heir-apparent of Henry IV. as their type, and to have supposed that a Prince of Wales who must go through the process of reformation simultaneously with the ceremony of his coronation was necessarily the precursor of a great King. Without going deeper into this subject, it will be sufficient to say that this the nineteenth inheritor of the dignity will enter on public life with advantages which hold out to him a prospect as fair and hopeful as it is possible to desire. Of his personal qualities report speaks highly; and it is certain that the nation is prepared to accept his entrance on any vocation which comes within the scope of his duties, under the influence of those kindly household feelings which, in the case of the Princess Royal, were shown to exist towards the family of the Queen universally throughout the British isles. The very natural desire to know something of the personal appearance of a Prince to whom such interest attaches has been gratified by the portrait which (by the permission of Mr. Mitchell, the publisher) we have engraved. It is taken from a photograph from the life, by Mr. Lake Price last year, and lithographed by Mr. R. J. Lane, A.E.R.A., and Mr. J. H. Lynch. There may be easily traced in the portrait a mixed likeness to his Royal parents; and the countenance, open but thoughtful—the figure, lithe and graceful—make up as well-looking a specimen of an English youth as can well be seen. The Highland costume is well known to be a favourite dress of the youthful part of the Royal family, and accords well with the accessories of the picture. A little stiffness in the pose, and a gravity of expression not quite in keeping with the time of life of the original, but which are perhaps inseparable from photography, are the only drawbacks in a very admirable picture of a very interesting subject.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature in the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 P.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Nov. 3	30.556	40.8	33.8	78	0-10	28.1	50.8	SSW. NNE.	.95
" 4	30.277	47.0	44.2	91	10	34.8	51.3	SSW. NNE.	.113
" 5	30.181	47.5	39.8	77	8	44.7	51.3	NNW. NNE.	.232
" 6	30.328	42.0	33.9	75	4	38.7	51.3	WNW. NNW. NE.	.341
" 7	30.406	40.5	36.5	87	3	37.2	46.7	NNW. WNW.	.270
" 8	30.337	44.8	40.2	85	7	38.3	49.8	NNW. NW.	.198
" 9	30.472	38.8	25.8	63	4	38.4	44.6	NNE. ENE.	.175

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10, 1858.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 83 feet above level of sea, reduced.	Temperature.		Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
		Highest.	Lowest.							
Nov. 4	30.309	53.3	43.5	49.0	49.3	48.4	52.3	NE.	8	0.079
" 5	30.205	50.1	42.7	46.4	47.0	45.5	48.9	NW.	10	—
" 6	30.218	52.0	40.0	46.4	44.7	40.1	51.6	NW.	10	—
" 7	30.443	43.8	35.4	39.5	39.6	39.0	42.3	N.	7	0.094
" 8	30.336	47.7	35.9	41.6	39.6	37.2	46.3	N.	7	0.084
" 9	30.485	44.2	34.1	40.6	41.8	38.3	43.9	ENE. E.	5	0.000
" 10	30.465	48.6	30.8	39.4	35.4	35.1	46.2	N.	4	0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 22½ degrees.

The weather has generally been dull and showery, but the sky during the days has been more clear than during the nights. The temperature was high on the days of the 4th, 5th, and 6th of November, but has since fallen considerably, and a hard frost covered the ground on the morning of the 10th. A great number of meteors were seen between 8h. and 10h. p.m. of the 10th, when the sky was beautifully clear, but after the latter time a dense fog prevailed.

The gun presented some time since to the town of Maidstone, as a trophy of the Crimean war, was publicly inaugurated on Tuesday.

A plan is in contemplation for establishing an electric cable across the Lake of Constance, in order to unite Lindau to Switzerland.

There have been such tremendous storms in the Adriatic that seventeen vessels were lost near Ancona between the 29th of October and the 3rd of November.

A country gentleman, Mr. Trevilian, has written and published a handsome octavo volume of 580 pages to prove that Louis Napoleon is the Beast of the Apocalypse.

We learn from the Submarine Telegraph Company that the direct communication between London and Paris was re-established on Thursday.

The local papers state that a testimonial of £30 has been presented to the Rev. Robert Nares, late Curate, &c., of Great Torrington, Devon. "Nearly half the sum was subscribed by the poor in a separate subscription, and was raised principally in pence, testifying the general love and respect entertained for him."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—Tuesday being the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness, who on that day attained his seventeenth year, the usual demonstrations took place. At Somerset House, the Admiralty, and the Arsenal at Woolwich, the flag of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty was hoisted; the Royal standard being hung on the steeples of St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary Abbott, Kensington; the Tower, and Greenwich Hospital. In the evening many of the tradespeople at the West-end illuminated their houses.

**REFORM CONFERENCE.**—A number of gentlemen who are desirous to effect a reform in Parliament assembled on Friday week at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, for the purpose of conferring on the subject. The chair was occupied by Mr. Clay, M.P., and he was supported by other members of Parliament, including Mr. Bright. The conference was limited to representative men, and several were present from different parts of the country. The chief resolutions that were passed affirmed the necessity of preparing a Reform Bill against the ensuing session of Parliament, and intrusting the work of preparation and prosecution to Mr. Bright. The hon. member consented to take the responsibility. Mr. Bright, in addressing the conference, stated how much he foresaw that any Reform Bill, even the most liberal, would be open to the objections of friends, and he spoke of the difficulties that he would unquestionably have to encounter. Nevertheless, he had seriously considered the matter, having been made aware of what the Reform Committee intended to ask him to do, and he would endeavour to discharge the duty imposed upon him. In alluding to the diversity of sentiment among Reformers, as to the contents of a Reform Bill, Mr. Bright remarked that, as the meeting had left the matter entirely in his hands, he would not found the measure upon any special programme of principles which he had seen, but would greatly be guided by those public expressions of opinion which had been, or might be made.

**THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S PRIMARY VISITATION.**—On Thursday morning the Bishop of London commenced the primary visitation of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral. Between nine and eleven o'clock the churchwardens of the various City parishes made their presentations in the Consistory Court, and at a quarter to twelve a procession was formed, with the Bishop at its head, which moved into the choir, where full choral service was performed. There were present the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hale; Prebendaries Murray, Gibbs, and Marshall; Dr. Worthington, and about 150 other clergymen; all of whom partook of the Holy Communion with the Bishop. On Friday (yesterday) another section of the metropolitan clergy was summoned, and similar proceedings took place. On Monday next the visitation sermon will be preached by the Rev. Canon Champneys, and on Wednesday the Bishop will deliver his charge to the whole body of the metropolitan clergy.

**THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.**—At last Friday's meeting of this board a report was received from the Finance Committee submitting the basis upon which the assessments for the metropolis main drainage rate shall be made. Mr. Deputy Harrison, in moving the adoption of the basis of this rate, said it had been calculated that the rateable value of the property of the metropolis was £11,000,000; which, being rated at 8d. in the pound, would produce a gross sum of £153,359; and that would enable the board to meet their engagements, and, indeed, to pay off the sum of £3,000,000 which they were authorised to raise, under the Act of last Session, within the time allowed for that purpose. A period of forty years was allowed, but it would all be paid long before that. The motion of Mr. Deputy Harrison was carried by a large majority, and it was agreed that precepts should be issued, returnable on the 24th of June.

**LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY.**—The 16th session of the Law Amendment Society was, on Monday night, opened at their rooms, Waterloo-place, with a brief address from Mr. Collier, Q.C., M.P., president for the evening, in the course of which he briefly reviewed the progress of law reform during the last half century, and called upon the society to persevere in the great work of stimulating public opinion in reference to those changes in the body of our municipal law which are more immediately required. Mr. Hastings, secretary of the association, then read to the meeting the address of the council upon the present prospects of law reform, and called the consideration of the members of the society to those matters which are at this moment of especial interest. The address concluded with a high eulogium upon the proceedings of the jurisprudence department of the National Association for the Propagation of Social Science at the recent meeting at Liverpool. After a short discussion, in which the chairman, Mr. Edward Webster, Mr. Pullen, Mr. Trower, Mr. Serjeant Woolrych, and other gentlemen, took part, the address was approved of by the meeting, and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—On Monday evening the above society held its first meeting for the season at Burlington House, Piccadilly. Sir R. Murchison presided, and the attendance was numerous and influential. Several papers were read, the most interesting being those relative to the Gregory explorations in Australia. An interesting conversation followed each paper, and the meeting separated shortly after ten o'clock.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The one hundred and fifth session of this society will commence on Wednesday next, the 17th inst., when an introductory address on the opening of the session will be delivered by Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, the chairman of the council. In the evening a distribution will be made of the medals which have been awarded by the council for papers read at the weekly meetings during the last session, and for articles submitted to the various committees of the society.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—In order to aid in the formation of a series of the works of British engravers which is in progress at the Museum of Art, South Kensington, Mr. Sheepshanks has given a valuable collection of many hundred engravings, chiefly proof impressions, together with several series exhibiting the various states of the plates. The donation includes many impressions after paintings by Leslie, Landseer, and others whose works form portions of the gallery of pictures which he gave to the public. Mr. Sheepshanks has also given an interesting and valuable collection of etchings by Landseer and others. The visitors to the museum last week were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2916; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3167. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 491; one students' evening, Wednesday, 88; total, 6662. From the opening of the museum, 662,241.

**THE SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION** is in debt, and a public meeting was held in the Lecture-room of the institution, Borough-road, on Monday, for the purpose of adopting measures to improve the position of the association, which would appear for some time past to have been in rather a languishing condition. The chair was filled by Mr. Roupell, M.P., and the attendance was tolerably numerous. Resolutions were passed in support of the institution, and several speeches were made. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the speeches to a close, and a liberal and encouraging subscription having been entered into, the meeting separated.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN LONDON.**—A number of American residents have established in London an association for social and charitable purposes, and have opened a suite of rooms at 14, Cockspur-street, as a place of reunion. In addition to possessing the character of a club, where American travellers can obtain the latest information from the United States, the association affords advice and assistance to deserving American citizens in distress. The institution has been so highly approved by his Excellency, Mr. Buchanan, President of the United States, that he has, at his own request, been elected a member.

**ST. MARTIN'S CEMETERY.**—A revolting outrage upon public decency has occurred at this cemetery, situated in Pratt-street, Camden-town. For some months past a high hoarding has been placed round the graveyard, and building operations were known to be in progress inside. Reports, however, became prevalent of wanton exposure of the remains of the dead, and last week the excitement of the locality became so great that a police force, amounting to 200 men had to be placed in the cemetery. Notwithstanding this, a simultaneous rush was made by the crowd upon the hoarding, and in ten minutes it was all down. The state of the place, it is said, was horrible. Quite recently buried bodies, interred, only in 1853 and 1854, were lying half decayed, clearly exhibiting the fact that this plot of ground, for building upon which an Act of Parliament had been obtained upon the faith of its being unoccupied ground, contained the remains of many hundred human beings. Parents who had buried their children, and children who had buried their parents and relatives, were rushing about in all directions, bewailing the treatment they had received, and uttering all sorts of imprecations upon the heads of the perpetrators of so disgraceful a desecration. On examining the ground closed by the order of the Secretary of State, it was found that several pits were dug, into one of which human remains had been thrown, and another contained broken coffins. The case has been, in various forms, before the police courts; some persons have been fined and others imprisoned for assaults on the police. A meeting was held in Camden-town on Tuesday night, on the subject, and great indignation was expressed by speakers and audience at the outrages which had been perpetrated. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the conduct of the parochial authorities, and declaring that all lawful means should be employed to prevent the execution of the powers which they possess. On Wednesday afternoon a deputation from the inhabitants of St. Pancras waited upon the Bishop of London for the purpose of laying the whole facts of this revolting desecration of the dead before his Lordship, and to urge upon him, either by the revocation of his faculty, or other exercise of his powerful influence, to put a stop to the proceedings. The Bishop of London expressed his deep sympathy with the feelings of the deputation, and advised, as the best course, an immediate application to the Consistory Court, to revoke the faculty. In the meantime he undertook to write, or that his secretary, Mr. Lee, should see the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, the Vicar of St. Martin's, and urge his wish that further excavations should be stayed until the case is heard.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—A chrysanthemum show was held at the Sydenham Crystal Palace on Saturday last, and continued on Monday. This show was much more extensive than any previous one, since the existing societies which generally hold their shows separately, here competed side by side for the prizes offered, and gave an unequivocal test of their skill in cultivating this queen of autumn flowers; and, in addition, the company have about 2000 plants of their own. The directors displayed their usual liberality in the number and amount of prizes, and the result was a display most gratifying to both amateurs and the general sight-seeing public. The professional nurserymen did not exhibit as largely as usual, but the varied and beautiful examples of the plant which were displayed by amateurs amply made up for the deficiency. Many of the exhibitors of cut plants had them arranged into fantastic and elegant designs, which, placed as they were in the middle of the central transept, formed a pleasing and attractive novelty in the exhibition. Some of the finest flowers were exhibited by Mr. Arthur Wortley, an amateur, and Mr. James, both of Stoke Newington. The battle of Inkerman was celebrated very successfully on Friday week at the Crystal Palace. Soldiers wearing Crimean medals were invited guests, and there was a large attendance of the public. Special out-door games and military music were added to the usual attractions of the Palace. Among the interesting additions to be made to the natural history collection of the Palace is a perfect specimen of the orang-outang tribe, called gorilla. It approaches nearer to the human species in form and habits than any of the other known animals. The gorilla is a comparatively recently-discovered animal, the skull of one having only been transmitted to Europe from Western Africa a few years ago, the live animal never having been seen by Europeans until within a very recent period. It is about five feet in height, and in appearance resembles the human figure in a remarkable degree. The arms are long, of prodigious strength, and thickly covered with hair. The series of vocal and instrumental concerts at the Crystal Palace for the autumn and winter season will commence on Saturday (to-day). The programme will include Costa's "Dream," a serenade written, composed, and performed on the occasion of the Princess Royal's wedding.

**A NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The preliminary prospectus is issued of a new project, entitled "The Palace of the People." The idea is to erect on Muswell-hill a kind of "Crystal Palace" for the inhabitants of the north of London, but the objects set forth are to be attained at "less than one-half of the cost of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham."

**MISSIONS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.**—The Bishop of London has consented to preside at a public meeting, which is to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 1, for the purpose of promoting additional missions in China, and the establishment of a mission in Japan. The meeting is to be held at Willis's Rooms, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

**NEW FIELD EVOLUTIONS FOR THE ARMY.**—The Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief; Major-General Lord Rokeby, attached to the Foot Guards, and a full staff, were present at an inspection of the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards on Saturday last, in Hyde-park, when the battalion went through a new drill of field evolutions, contemplated to be introduced into the army, and which they have been engaged in practising during the last six weeks.

**LAUNCH OF THE "PARAMATTA" STEAMER.**—A first-class paddle-wheel iron steamer of 3000 tons burden, the *Paramatta*, built for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company at the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Works, was launched on Monday from the company's yard at Blackwall. The *Paramatta* has been built from the design of Mr. Rennie, naval architect to the Royal Mail Company. Her length between perpendiculars is 330 feet, and the keel for tonnage 303 feet. Her breadth is 43 feet 9 inches; her depth in hold, 36 feet 6 inches; and her actual burden, 3092 tons. She is a very beautiful craft, not unlike the *Leviathan* in miniature. The launch was witnessed by a very large assemblage of naval and scientific men.

**THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW SCHOOLS.**—These schools were opened on Monday. They adjoin the eastern entrance to the railway. There are two spacious school-rooms, each nearly sixty feet in length, one for the boys, the other for the girls. The schools have been established principally for the education of the children belonging to the railway servants, who are expected to pay weekly a small sum.

**EXHIBITION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—Mr. Salter's Winter Garden, at Hammersmith—containing several hundreds of chrysanthemums artistically grouped, with orange-trees, and plants of elegant foliage, after the mode of the Jardin d'Hiver, Paris—is now in full bloom, presenting a coup d'œil never before seen in this country, and is well worthy a visit.

**DRINKING-FOUNTAIN ON HOLBORN HILL.**—The vestry of the parish of St. Andrew have accepted the offer of Mr. S. Gurney, of Lombard-street, made through Mr. Potter, to erect at his own cost a drinking fountain, to be placed on Holborn Hill, the Rector and churchwardens being requested to fix the site.—The St. Pancras vestry has refused an offer made by Mr. Gurney to place a fountain at King's-cross.

**AT THE INSOLVENT COURT,** on Monday, an application was made to commit an old man of seventy-four, named Reuben Dawson, to prison for not executing a conveyance of some freehold property to the assignee. The old man had been a small shopkeeper at Armitage, in Staffordshire. He was seventy-four years old, and nearly a cripple. His wife was a lunatic. The property in question consisted of three small cottages, which were of the value of 2s. a week each. Mr. Commissioner Phillips said it was a miserable case, and he could not make an order. The assignee then consented to have the application discharged.

**MR. HUMPHREY BROWN,** of British Bank notoriety, has passed his final examination at the Bankruptcy Court, and the certificate meeting is fixed for the 30th inst. The bankrupt, on being required to divest himself of any loose cash or valuables he might have about him, gave up £2 3s. in gold and silver, and a gold ring. These were, according to the usual form, returned to him by the authority of the assignees. A claim was made by the assignees of the British Bank.

**MR. OLIVER,** the sharebroker, was examined at Guildhall, on Wednesday, on another charge of tampering with shares entrusted to his charge. In this case his victim was Mr. Swan, a gentleman of property, who appears to have been one of his most intimate friends, and to have reposed unlimited confidence in him. Oliver was charged with having sold a large quantity of Australian and Crystal Palace shares for his own benefit, and with having forged the deeds of transfer. He was committed for trial in this case on a charge of forgery and larceny.

**A DRUNKEN CHEMIST.**—At the Worship-street police-court on Monday a chemist's assistant, named Griffin, was charged with being intoxicated while mixing up medicines. Had the woman for whom he had made some pills, while he was in that state, taken them, she must have been poisoned, for they were found to contain fifty-nine grains of morphia, instead of nineteen. According to evidence adduced in court the prisoner was an habitual drunkard. The magistrate justly regarded the offence as a serious one, and required the prisoner to find bail. He was locked up in default.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 890 boys and 916 girls—in all, 1806 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1535.—The return of deaths shows a rather high mortality. In the two previous weeks the deaths were 1118 and 1339; in the last week they rose to 1217. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1028; but as the deaths now returned occurred in a population which has increased, they can only be compared with the average when the latter is raised proportionally to the increase, a correction by which it becomes 1120. The comparison shows that 87 persons died last week who would have survived if the average rate of mortality, as found at this season in former years, had prevailed.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rev. E. S. Abbott to be Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin; Rev. W. S. Black to be Rector of Willoughby-Waterless, and Vicar of Peatling-Magna, Leicestershire; Rev. B. Hall to be Rector and Vicar of Russage, diocese of Ardgagh. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. E. Armstrong to Burslem, Staffordshire; Rev. L. C. Cure to Roding Abbey, Essex; Rev. S. Franklin to Brierley Hill, Staffordshire; Rev. W. C. Lake to Huntspill, Somerset. *Vicarages:* The Rev. J. Edwards to Minety, Wilts; Rev. W. English to Broadway, Worcestershire; Rev. J. Michaelmas to Dunholme, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. T. Wilmshurst to Ratley, Warwickshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. A. N. Beamish to Studley, Wilts (now separated from Trowbridge). *Chaplaincies:* Rev. H. Brint, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Macclesfield, to the Lord Mayor of London; Rev. J. H. Gray, Consular Chaplain at Canton, to the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Hong-Kong; Rev. G. V. Housman to the Bishop of Quebec; Rev. R. Lee to the Earl of Gosford. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. A. H. Bridges to Southwater, near Horsham; Rev. F. Brodburst to Gawber, near Barnsley; Rev. C. W. B. Clarke to Toot Baldon, Oxon; Rev. R. Dawson to Marple, Cheshire; Rev. F. E. Goo to Christ Church, Hull; Rev. J. G. Jenkins to St. Osyth, Essex; Rev. F. W. Mant to Woodmancoet, Hampshire; Rev. W. P. Pye to Countess Weir, Todmorden, Devon. *Curacies:* The Rev. E. Clayton to Winwick, Lancashire; Rev. J. H. Collins to Kilgobbin, diocese of Ardret; Rev. R. Davies to Llanfawr and Penmon, Anglesey; Rev. H. J. Desborough to Effingham, Leatherhead; Rev. F. Le C. Faught to St. Mary's, Nottingham; Rev. J. L. Finnelly to Drumcliff, diocese of Elphin; Rev. H. Gerty to Saintfield, diocese of Down; Rev. S. D. Green to Willingham, Cambridgeshire; Rev. W. E. Hadow to Ebrington, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. S. Hilliard to Boughton Malherbe, Kent; Rev. W. H. Langley to Dagenham, Essex; Rev. U. St. George Mulville to Clonfert, diocese of Killaloe; Rev. W. T. Nicholson to St. Thomas, Stepney; Rev. E. L. Salisbury to Camborne, Cornwall; Rev. J. Stanton to Athlone, diocese of Meath; Rev. J. T. Tarleton to Rossory, diocese of Clogher. The Hon. and Rev. B. Henley to be Minister of St. Mark's Church, Hoxham.



## CURIOSITIES OF BLUE BOOKS.

**CHINESE EMIGRATION.**—The Chinese of late, tempted by the gold which has tempted Europeans, have invaded, first California, and next Australia, in such great numbers as to alarm the European settlers and colonists, and induce the Legislature in New South Wales and Victoria to take strong measures to check the invasion. Upwards of 60,000, it is said, are in Victoria; and by the end of 1853 upwards of 40,000, attended only by their own medical officers, were conveyed from Hong-Kong to California. They are leaving their country in increasing numbers every year, and are more likely now than ever to swarm abroad. With the example of the Irish before us, who, driven by poverty and not a little oppression from their own homes, have become a very influential element of the population of the United States, and given an impulse to their policy, we are not surprised at the alarm felt both in California and Australia at the arrival there of the guides and leaders of a population 300,000,000 strong. The Chinese have found their way to Central America, and have been employed to aid in constructing the railway from Panama. They penetrate everywhere. Now it begins to dawn on us that the closing of the Celestial Empire against foreigners, and the policy of its Government to impede communication, have been advantageous to Europeans, by allowing them to obtain a footing in many of the countries adjacent to China, while it kept the swarming myriads there from spreading over them. And many persons may regret the efforts to remove a few of the Chinese to the West India Islands, as having shown these active, industrious, subtle, and assiduous people their way across the ocean to the countries into which the population of Europe is now fast flowing. After their long seclusion, or almost isolation, from the rest of the civilised world, the present breaking forth is a remarkable phenomenon, and the history of it, as far as it has gone, is one of the curiosities of the blue-books we have undertaken to bring occasionally under the notice of our readers.

**OUR REGULATIONS.**—The abolition of slavery in our West India Islands led, first to the introduction into them of coolies from Hindostan, and afterwards of Chinese. This traffic was carried on at first without inspection or control, and numerous complaints were made—though there was at Hong-Kong a West India emigration officer, under the control of the Emigration Commissioners in London—of the sufferings and mortality of the Chinese on the voyage. Our Parliament then undertook the task of making regulations for the voyagers, which is almost as remarkable a circumstance as the emigration of the people. A Colonial Passengers Act, passed in 1853 (16 and 17 Vic., cap. 84), enabled the governors of colonies to make regulations for passage-vessels. In 1855 the Chinese Passenger Act (18 and 19 Vic., cap. 104) was passed, requiring a survey to be made of all Chinese passenger-ships, limiting the number of persons they were to carry, their size, and prescribing the embarkation of a due supply of provisions and medicines. An emigration officer was appointed at Hong-Kong, who had to survey every passenger-ship, and certify that the requirements of the Act were complied with. The Governor of Hong-Kong, under the provisions of the Act, was authorised to specify the kind and quantity of provisions, according to the length of the voyage, each ship was to have on board; and on this subject very minute regulations were made. But, as many emigrants embarked at ports where there were no British Consuls, and no emigration agent, the Act was in many cases a dead letter. Between November, 1854, and September, 1855, no less than 130 square-rigged vessels cleared out from Hong-Kong, with 14,991 Chinese passengers, of whom 10,467 went to Australia, 3042 to California, and the rest to ports in China or in the Indian Ocean. Most of them were of a superior class, who paid for their passage. These, however, seem to have been only a portion of the emigrants, for the shipment of them almost ceased from the legal ports, and took place at Swatow and Cumsingmoon in non-British shipping, and where there were no Consuls. From these and other ports nearly 11,000 embarked for Cuba in about the same period, and amongst them the mortality before they got to the end of their voyage was 14½ per cent. Our laws, though well intended, could not cover the whole case, and it is somewhat remarkable that the mortality on board British vessels engaged in this traffic was greater than the mortality in other vessels. When we find legislation attains very imperfectly the objects it aims at more immediately within its scope, we cannot be surprised that it should not be successful in dealing with things so strange and so remote as the emigration of crowds of Chinamen.

**BUYING WIVES.**—One of the reasons why the Chinese emigrants are not liked in other countries is that they are nearly all males. They take few or no women with them. To obviate this evil the West India emigration agent, Mr. White, proposed that the Government should authorise him to buy women, and advance him money for this purpose. "Girls," he said, "of respectable connection may be obtained for about forty dollars, of from ten to fifteen years of age, and I propose to pay this amount to the more respectable emigrants, and leave them to make their own arrangements, on condition of their marrying the women before the departure of the vessel. There is no possibility," he adds, "of obtaining the women without purchase, for such is the universal custom of the country." The Emigration Commissioners approved of Mr. White's suggestion, understanding that, as wives are obtained by purchase in China, he was to provide some of the emigrants with the means of thus effecting marriage, taking care that the connection thus formed was legitimate and binding according to the laws and customs of China. The Colonial Secretary, too, the Duke of Newcastle, did not object to the proposal, but desired Mr. White to take care that neither himself nor his agents were the purchasers of the women. The way his Grace proposed to get out of the difficulty was to offer a bounty to married emigrants equivalent to the price usually paid for a wife. What sums, if any, were expended for this purpose we have not ascertained. The matter is curious, as illustrating the necessity for us, in our dealings with foreigners, to attend to their customs. In this case the servants of the State were ready and willing to purchase women to emigrate, though it be done, according to the Duke of Newcastle's direction, under another name.

**OPIMUM.**—A similar case occurs in the sale of provisions ordered. Amongst these is half an ounce of tobacco daily for each person, and it is said opium may be substituted for tobacco. The emigrants, indeed, sometimes get discontented if they are deprived of the customary use of opium. Thus the Government is obliged not only to sanction its use, but to provide opium, or to order it to be provided, for the emigrants, the Earl of Shaftesbury and the anti-opium party notwithstanding. To fall in with the customs of the Chinese is necessary if we would have their services; and, as the two concessions now mentioned are opposed to our principles, and we begin to be sensible of the danger of being overrun by Chinese, it seems bad policy for the Government to organise and promote their emigration to the settlements and colonies of Europeans. The mode, too, in which they are sometimes collected is not creditable. Chinese passage-brokers residing at Hong-Kong, often men of straw, dispatch agents to the mainland, who seem to find plenty of persons desirous to emigrate, or whom they tempt to emigrate, and who buy of them, at five dollars a piece, a bargain-ticket signed by the broker. The emigrants then repair to Hong-Kong, where they receive, on paying the balance, a passage-ticket for California or Australia. The brokers thus collect a great number of emigrants; and, having got their money, do not always provide the passage, or they take up any old ship that offers. Our Government, in spite of its many precautions, seems sometimes to be made instrumental in helping the brokers to impose on the emigrants. As it can scarcely prevent all abuses, it seems doubtful whether the Legislature should not withdraw from the attempt to regulate and organise the emigration of the Chinese.

Some labourers recently dug up, on the Skene Road, near Aberdeen, a red earthenware vessel, containing a considerable number of old coins. Among them are three plocks, dated 1584; they have the name of the mint in full—"Oppidum Edinburgi"—and are of great rarity.

A Newry paper states that a railway connecting Belfast more closely with Galway will probably start from Newry, close to Ardee, through Nobber, Kells, Castletown, &c., and will be by twenty-three miles the most expeditious route from Belfast to Galway. It will pass through the rich grazing counties of Meath and Westmeath.

## MUSIC.

**THE English Opera Company at DRURY LANE** have reproduced Auber's comic opera "The Crown Diamonds," which they brought out last year when they were located at the Lyceum. It then had great success, and is likely to have still greater now, for, in addition to its intrinsic merits and immense popularity, it happens to be peculiarly suited to the means of this company, and its performance is probably the happiest of their efforts. The "cast" is nearly the same as it was at the Lyceum. Miss Louisa Pyno is the disguised Queen; Harrison, *Don Henrique*; Miss Susan Pyno, *Diana de Campomayor*; Honey, the *Count de Campomayor*; St. Albans, *Don Sebastian*; and Corri, *Rebolledo*. Of an opera so familiarly known to the musical public it is sufficient to say that we have very seldom seen it more satisfactorily performed, either in its individual characters or in its ensemble. In the light, florid, and brilliant music of her part, Miss Louisa Pyno is completely at home, and has not been surpassed by any of her rivals either on the French or the English stage; and the effect of her exquisite execution is heightened by her easy and graceful vivacity as an actress. Her sister, with moderate vocal powers, is superior as a *seconda donna* to many of much higher pretension. She is handsome and agreeable; is an intelligent actress, and an excellent musician, and never fails to satisfy both the taste and the judgment. *Don Henrique* is one of Harrison's best characters, and all the subordinate parts are well sustained. The orchestra and chorus, as usual, are excellent, and the scenery, costumes, and stage decorations are rich and elegant. The first performance on Monday was enthusiastically received by a crowded audience. Our only subject of dissatisfaction was certain unwarrantable liberties taken with the author's text, in the omission of beautiful portions of it to make room for interpolations out of keeping with the character of the piece and the style of the music. When we go to an opera of a great master we wish to have the opera, the whole opera, and nothing but the opera. This practice is too common on the English stage. We have often seen an opera reduced in this way to a mere piece of patchwork. It is highly reprehensible, and we regret to see such performers as Miss Louisa Pyno and Mr. Harrison countenance it by their example.

It is rumoured, says the *Musical World*, that Miss Louisa Pyno and Mr. Harrison have offered an engagement to Mr. Sims Reeves to join their company. If any such offer has been made, we do not believe that it has been accepted. When Mr. Sims Reeves can get £300 a week from an "East-end" theatre for appearing in such operas as "Guy Rannering" and "Rob Roy," and substituting his own popular ballads for the proper music of the piece, he is not the man to give up such large emoluments so easily gained for the sake of comparatively hard work and small pay as a member of a regular opera company. It is the enormous salaries demanded by our most popular singers which render the establishment of a national opera on a great scale so very difficult and almost hopeless an undertaking.

**THE REUNION DES ARTS**, a society which has existed for eight years, and is well known to the musical public, began its season on Wednesday evening with a concert at the Harley-street Rooms, which was numerous and fashionably attended. There was a small orchestra, which performed the overture to "Figaro," and Mozart's Symphony in E flat. Herr Goffrie, the society's musical director, played a violin solo by Kontski with great brilliancy; and M. Daubert, in a fantasia on the violoncello, showed himself to be a very accomplished performer. Several vocal pieces were well sung by Miss Theresa Jefferys, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Robert Pagot, and Miss Gerard. The last is a *débutante* of very great promise; she is, we understand, a pupil of Signor Garcia. The piece which she chose—Beethoven's grand dramatic scena, "Ah, perfido!" was beyond the powers of so young a performer; but she displayed fine qualities, which, matured by study and experience, cannot fail to raise her to eminence. The concert, as a whole, was agreeable and satisfactory.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**HAYMARKET.**—A new piece, in three acts, was produced on Saturday, entitled "The Tale of a Coat." It is the joint composition of Dr. Frank and Mr. W. Brough. The gist of the drama is to set forth the characteristics of the Commercial Traveller; his general ignorance, his habitual presumption, and his impudent *nonchalance*. All these qualifications Mr. C. Mathews illustrates to the height, and, so far, the piece is successful. It is ingenious, too, in its intrigue. But its length is out of proportion with its interest; and the complication more perplexing than novel or amusing. The commercial traveller, who thus stands as representative of a class, is named *Jacques Molinet*, and he is destined to show his negative talents in behalf of a blundering diplomatist, one *Baron de Mercmont* (Mr. E. Villiers), who had been charged with the conveyance of a secret despatch from the French Minister to Queen Christina relative to the marriage of the Duc Montpensier. This is ground which has been trod before by the playwright, and generally with effect. Matters, however, do not move with their usual stage ease on the present occasion. But to proceed. The Baron is a duellist, and had found it needful to escape from a Spanish watering-place beyond the frontier, where he had lodged, in consequence of an unfortunate affair; and, in his hurry, had left behind him his overcoat, in which the important document had for more safety been stitched. The Baron arrives without his credentials. What is he to do? To *Jacques Molinet* it is the easiest matter, and accordingly he undertakes without hesitation the restoration of the coat and the packet. Proceeding to the spot in question, he makes love to the *soubrette*, but is unsuccessful, the suspicions of her mistress being aroused. The latter examines the coat, finds the document, and hands it to her husband, the village Alcalde, *Don Gomez de Silva* (Mr. Cullenford), who delivers it himself to *Queen Christina*, and receives from her Majesty an answer for the Court of France. This answer, too, follows precedent, and is stitched in Gomez's coat. The result may be easily guessed; and here is the fault of the plot, it is too transparent to excite curiosity. The *soubrette* (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam), wishing to gratify her suitor, gives to *Jacques* her master's coat, in default of the right one, and thus the Baron gets the very answer he wanted in the very nick of time required. The part is one that exactly suits Mr. C. Mathews, and is acted by him in his happiest mood. The new drama will therefore, no doubt, answer the purpose of its production.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—A new and original farce, entitled "Tenant for Life," has been very successful. It is, we understand, by Mr. William Phelps, and not at all indebted to the French. Mr. Belford sustains the hero, one *Mr. A. Smith*, a part exactly suited to Mr. C. Mathews. Mr. Belford acts it with great spirit and audacity. He refuses to quit his lodgings with amusing impudence, and makes arrangements for his wedding with his landlady with wonderful assurance, without thinking it needful previously to ask her consent. He is, however, successful in the end, and becomes the life-tenant of the amiable widow, in the matrimonial sense. The dialogue is smart and telling, the action rapid, and the general effect decided.

**ROYAL GRECIAN.**—On Monday a new drama in three acts was produced, entitled "The Fugitives." The plot is founded on the circumstances of the Sepoy revolts and the siege of Delhi, and the whole is constructed mainly for the purpose of illustrating by ballet and spectacle the manners of India. The scenery is by Mr. C. Smithers and Mr. Messenger, representing the Holy River and New and Old Delhi, both of which are beautifully painted. The ballet introduced is eminently of an Eastern character, whether we regard its decorations or its groupings. The bow and arrow maintain a prominent place in the former, and the latter are exceedingly graceful. The performance was decidedly successful, and the house was crowded.

**THE NEW PAVILION THEATRE.**—We find that our previous account of Mr. Douglass's share in this new erection does not render all the credit to that enterprising individual of which he is deserving. Not only the mere external ornamentation of the building has been at his cost, but we are informed that the whole of the interior fittings, shafts, and stage appointments have been supplied at his expense. The splendid columns that support the proscenium, the proscenium itself, the whole of the gas-fittings and mains, the extensive upholstery, the entire of the machinery, the scenery, the barrel-loft, the painting-room frame, the act-drop, curtain, and furniture are all at this energetic manager's charge—amounting altogether to little short of £4000. We willingly, in justice to that gentleman, afford insertion to these facts.

## THE EDUCATED MULES AT THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.

THE great success which has attended Messrs. Howes and Cushing's exhibitions, not only in America but in nearly every large town in England, is in a great measure owing to the extraordinary performances of their two mules. They are called the "educated" mules, and certainly they must have had, if not a superior education, at any rate an excellent training. Mules may be considered about the last animals in creation capable of receiving instruction in anything but hard labour; yet, notwithstanding the anomaly, it seems that even a donkey's half-brother can be taught, if not exactly to read the classics, at least to read the will of his master in his face, as is clearly manifested in the exhibition of *Barney* and *Pete* at the Alhambra Palace. *Barney* goes in for the rough gymnastics, and is a perfect mule in his way, "unmuling" the best rider that dare venture upon his back, and chasing him out of the ring. *Pete* prides himself upon his low comedy talents, and performs in his own fashion as many ludicrous tricks and antics as the most artistic pantomimist upon two legs can boast of. In the course of the performance the master of the ring offers a sovereign to any man or boy who can ride *Barney* three times round the ring without falling off, he having himself first shown how easy it is. Generally two or three from among the audience try the experiment, but they are soon sent over *Barney's* head, if they succeed on getting in his back at all.

Sometimes he meets with a customer tolerably well up in riding; and, if he contrives to hold on for a while, it is very amusing to witness the expedients to which the cunning beast resorts in order to dismount the amateur, and win the applause of the audience. *Pete* is challenged to jump over a pole higher than himself; but, instead of doing so, he very prudently runs under it. The Clown excuses him by stating that it was too high, and it is accordingly lowered, when he takes another run at it, but, instead of jumping, he quietly steps over one leg at a time.

These mules have been taught to play at hide-and-seek, go on errands, and perform any number of comic feats at a mere nod or look from their trainer.

Mr. Cushing, one of the proprietors of the United States Circus, was lately travelling with his immense company between Glasgow and Greenock, and in doing so the mules were allowed, as usual, to run along the road loose. They always, however, follow Mr. Cushing's carriage, in which he commonly carries a bag of silver to pay the tolls; and after having done so at one gate, he laid it upon the seat beside him, and drove on. When about two miles further on the road *Pete* attracted his attention by running in front of his carriage, and playing all manner of curious antics. Thinking something was wrong, Mr. Cushing stopped his horses and got down to examine the mule, when to his astonishment and great joy, he found his wallet closely clasped in the mule's jaws. The bag must have fallen from the seat, and the mule had picked it up from the ground.

Last season the great United States Circus was honoured by a visit from her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, together with the junior branches of the Royal family, who were all highly delighted with the extraordinary performances of these two mules; and there is no doubt, judging from the opening exhibition on Monday last, that they are likely to have another great run this season, as they well deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon them.

**COMETS SEEN IN ENGLAND.**—(To the Editor.)—The following description of the different comets which have been observed in this country is extracted from "The Chronicles of England," a most interesting black-letter work, which abounds in accounts of strange incidents and natural phenomena.—W. F. P.

"The yere 729 two dreadful starres appeared, the one before the sunne rising, the other after the sunne setting, both which appeared in the month of Januarie the space of 15 dayes, and carried with them the likeness of a bundle of fire against the north, and somewhat towards the west, at which time the Pagans infested France and Spayne.

"A.D. 1666. Harold. The 24 day of Aprile a comete appeared, not on ely to the people of this land, but also in other partes of the world, seven dayes."

At the end of the chapter—

YERES OF THE BLASING STARRE BEFORE SHOWN OF.  
A thousand sixe and sixtie yeres it was, as we do read,  
When that a comete did appeare, and Englishmen lay dead.  
Of Normandy Duke William then to Englandward did asyle,  
Who conquered Harold with his men, and brought this land to bayle.

"A.D. 1104. There appeared about the sunne four circles and a blasing starre.

"A.D. 1110. A comete appeared after a strange fashion, for it was risen out of the east, and ascended upwards.

"A.D. 1114. There was many stormes and a blasing starre.

"A.D. 1131. The 8 of October a comete appeared, and was scene five dayes together.

"A.D. 1296. This yere, about the 20 of June, a notable blasing starre appeared, such a one as had not been scene in that age, which, rising from the east with great brightness, unto the midst of the hemisphere, drew his streame. It continued till Michaelmas.

"A.D. 1401. In the month of March appeared a blasing starre, first betwixt the east and the north, and last of all putting fierce beames toward the north, foreshewing, peradventure, the effusion of blood about the partes of Wales and Northumberland.

"A.D. 1433. This yere in the south-west appeared a blasing starre.

"A.D. 1455. This yere in the month of June appeared a comete or starre called *Stella Cometa*, betwixt the north and the east, extending his beames towards the east.

"A.D. 1560. A blasing starre was scene at all times of the night, the 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of March.

"A.D. 1580. On the tenth of October (some say on the seventh) appeared a blasing starre in the south lushing toward the east, which was nightly scene diminishing of his brightness, until the 21 of the same month.

"A.D. 1582. The fifteenth of Maie about ten of the clocke in the night a blasing starre appeared, descending in the north-west the beard whereof streamed south-west."

**STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES FROM FLAT SURFACES.**—The *Times* recently surprised its readers by the announcement that a photographer had succeeded in obtaining stereoscopic pictures from flat surfaces, the method of producing which is by cutting out the whole or a portion of the figures represented in the etching. "Let us now test the truth of the above supposition, by a scrutiny of the remarkable slides before us. One half of each slide has, according to the above, been photographed direct from the original etching, and the other half from another etching, in which the figures intended to be in relief have been cut out, moved sideways to a greater or less extent, according to the degree of relief required, and the space which has thereby been left vacant filled up by hand with a continuation of the background. Which of the two halves is copied from the original picture, the right or left? On examining the slides carefully with a microscope, the edges of all objects in the right half appear perfectly sharp and crisp, whilst those in the left half picture show evident signs of wooliness; more so, however, on the outer than the inner side of the figures. So far so good; the right half of each slide is 'the bottle' unsophisticated, whilst the figures in the left half have been cut out, and moved sideways. If so, further scrutiny should show the space formerly occupied by the displaced figure, and now occupied by the pen-and-ink background. This alteration is evident in all the slides, but more so in some than in others. In No. 1 the position formerly occupied by the left-hand corner of the tablecloth in the left picture is clearly to be traced. In that affecting slide where the youngest child is lying in its coffin, the same thing is observable in the outline of the mourning sister and the head of the coffin. A curious effect is perceptible in No. 3, on its being placed in the stereoscope; the figure of the little girl, which, to the naked eye, appears to be standing behind her mother's chair, with her hand resting on the back of it, is thrown so far in the background that the connection between her body and her hand is entirely cut off. In No. 6, where the drunken wretch is striking his poor wife, the faint outlines, both of himself and that of the overturned table, are clearly to be traced about a thirtieth of an inch to the left of the figures in the left half of the slide. In No. 7, in which the ingenuity and patience of the artist must have been taxed to the utmost, and in the terribly-true closing scene, the same phantom outlines may be traced running down the left sides of the figures; indeed, in the specimens before us the traces of *doctoring* in No. 8 are so evident that we can scarcely imagine any one not seeing at a glance how it has been tampered with."—*Photographic News*.

The lighting of the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, has been intrusted to Messrs. Defries, of Houndsditch. The elegant interior is lighted by sixteen crystal sunlights, which produce an admirable effect. The brilliancy of their rays is caused by prismatic reflection, all the burners being hidden by glass prisms.

A total eclipse of the sun was observed, under very favourable circumstances, on the 8th of September last, by Mr. Gillis, of the United States, on board the French frigate *l'Aide d'Aignan*, in the Bay of Schorers, fifteen leagues south of Payta. The obscurity was so great as to allow the stars to be visible, and Bailey's Beards were very conspicuous.





THE EDUCATED MULES AT THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE AT THE OXFORD-STREET GALLERY.

## THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.

EIGHT minstrels, with "features of jet," appear every evening at the Oxford-street Gallery, and combine musically, vocally and instrumentally, for the delectation of those who delight in nigger melodies—in number not a few, if we may judge by the audiences they command. We have said that they appear every evening at the above place, but we should indeed have excepted Saturday, when they visit Hanover-square, where the largest audiences assemble. The programme commences with a grand medley overture, which is performed by the entire band; glees, songs, ballads, duets, and trios, follow in irregular succession, and each and all brings out not only the spirit of harmony by which the minstrels are possessed, but their genius for acting. This genius, it must be confessed, is an eccentric demon, delighting more in caricature than simple expression; yet it has a self-justifying classicality of its own, if only in being the best of its kind. Each part of the programme ends with an *extravaganza*, in which the whole band furiously engages. We have thus the excitement of the racecourse and of a house on fire, or the exaggerated pathos of a thrice-distilled

travestie, entitled "Willicano et Diana"—which is a Nigger-Latin translation of the title of a popular ballad which, we are told on indisputable authority, served for the basis of Mr. Robson's celebrity. Our band, however, out-Robson Robson, and are so "clamorous in their grief that they make the welkin ring." The names of the troupe, as we gather them from the list, are Willis, Kelly, Albain, Gance, Morrel, Wells, Montgomery, and Barratt. These gentlemen work well together, and appear to equal each other in spirit, activity, resources, talent, and love of fun. Nothing can be more silly and absurd than these negro-rhymes, the imperfections of which reckon among their attractions, a false rhyme taking the rank of a positive beauty. Yet out of all this nonsense, modulated as it is by the cunning of these minstrels' art, there somehow rises a humanising influence which gives to an innocent recreation a positive philanthropic sentiment. This sentiment connects itself with them as a coloured troupe. With white faces the whole affair would be intolerable. It is the ebony that gives the due and needful colour to the monstrosities, the breaches of decorum, the exaggerations of feeling, and the "silly, sooth" character of the whole implied drama. Some of the instrumental music is marvellous. Mr. Wilc's

military solo on the concertina commanded tremendous applause; Mr. Kelly's experiment on the Lignum Vitæ Wood Harmonium excited wonder; and the quartette extraordinary, with the peculiar cross-bowing, provoked astonishment and merriment in equal proportions.

## WILD-FOWL SHOOTING.

WILD-FOWL have always been especial favourites of the Legislature. Three hundred years ago every one, except forty-shilling freeholders, was forbidden to take them, and even they were only allowed the use of a spaniel and a longbow for the purpose. Ducks, mallards, widgeons, teal, and wild geese were all included by name under this protection; and so strictly has the principle been adhered to by the law courts, that even firing at widgeons in a salt-water creek, two hundred yards from a decoy, and causing four or five hundred widgeons to fly out of it, has been held actionable.

The most numerous class of our wild-fowl visitors from the Arctic shores is the brent or black goose. They appear in such immense flocks on the eastern coasts as fairly to darken the atmosphere



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THE BLOWING UP OF THE VANGUARD ROCK AT PLYMOUTH ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH INST.

**BLASTING THE VANGUARD ROCK AT PLYMOUTH.**

SEVERAL attempts have been made to displace the rock at the entrance of the Devonport harbour; known as the Vanguard Rock, in consequence of a vessel of that name striking upon it many years since. Arrangements were made for blasting it on Wednesday week. One of the huge cylinders sent out to the Crimea during the late war for the purpose of blowing up the sunken fleet at Sebastopol, but transhipped home again without being applied to that end, was the means employed. On Wednesday morning the cylinder, which was fourteen feet in length and four feet five inches in diameter, and which contained about a ton of gunpowder, was sunk into position, the end of the cylinder resting in a cavity of the rock. The cylinder was fitted for explosion by galvanism; but the efforts to ignite the gunpowder by this means, and subsequently by Bickford's safety fuses, resulted in failure.

Another attempt, however, was made on Friday week, which was completely successful. Thirteen minutes after the fuse was ignited the cylinder exploded, carrying up a cone of water estimated at one hun-

dred feet in diameter at the base, and about forty feet high. The effect on the surrounding mass of water for some two or more miles in circumference was very great, and a great quantity of seaweed and sand was also thrown up. The extent of the displacement of the rock has not yet been ascertained, but there seems to be no doubt but that many tons of it have been removed. A tremour as that produced by an earthquake was felt along the shore of the harbour for a considerable distance, and the whole body of water was put in a state of agitation, like the swell following a heavy storm. In the harbour thousands of fish were seen to jump out of their element at the time of the explosion, and in the immediate vicinity of the operations some hundreds of the finny tribe came up to the surface of the water, killed by the shock. The explosion was witnessed by some thousands of spectators; and when the cone of water fell off into many graceful columns, an involuntary but hearty cheer was given by the persons assembled. Captain Jerningham, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Cambridge*, conducted the operations on this as on the previous occasions.

Our Engraving is taken from a Sketch by Major Bredin, of the Royal Artillery.

**FANCY BAZAAR IN HADLEIGH TOWNHALL.**

HADLEIGH, in Suffolk, is one of those quiet country towns which, though possessed of no great public importance now, can yet look back upon a history which is full of interest.

In the ninth century it was the residence of a King, for Guthrum, the leader of the Danes, was placed there, after his defeat at Eddington by Alfred, to rule the neighbouring district of East Anglia. From the fourteenth to the seventeenth century it flourished, with the rest of Suffolk, through the introduction of the cloth trade by Flemings whom religious persecution had driven from their native land. Early in the seventeenth century it had a charter of incorporation granted to it by King James I., and enjoyed for nearly seventy years the honour of being a borough. In the reign of James II., however, it was deprived of this distinction: its decline had commenced before that period, and the trade which had rendered it prosperous was removed to the north of England.

But its history is remarkable also for the large number of great men who have been connected with it, and to whom it has given



FANCY BAZAAR RECENTLY HELD IN THE TOWNHALL, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK, IN AID OF THE RESTORATION OF THE INTERIOR OF HADLEIGH CHURCH.



birth. There Rowland Taylor, one of the most illustrious of the English martyrs, suffered at the stake in the reign of Queen Mary, in the midst of his weeping flock, to whom his cheerful goodness had endeared him. There two of the translators of the Holy Bible were educated: one of them indeed, Bishop Overall, was a native of the place, and acquired additional fame by being the author of that part of the Church Catechism which relates to the holy sacraments. The author of the first English comedy, Bishop Hill, was Rector of the parish from 1571 to 1592. Dean Fuller, also, was born there, who was one of the learned divines who assisted Brian Walton in preparing the English Polyglot of 1657. During the troubles of the seventeenth century one of its Rectors was ejected: his loyalty, and another was deprived, as a non-juror, of his living; and in the present century it was there that the publication of the celebrated "Tracts for the Times" was agreed upon, during the incumbency of the late Rev. Hugh James Rose. An account of Hadleigh, written by the Rev. Hugh Pigot, M.A., Curate of Hadleigh, is now in the press.

Many traces of its former importance exist in this old town, in its timbered houses, of pargeted plaster and carved wood-work, which in picturesque effect contrast favourably with the more modern structures. But its chief ornaments are the Rectory Tower, a beautiful specimen of the brickwork of the fifteenth century; and the spacious church, which dates from the fourteenth century, although its present general character was given to it in the fifteenth.

The inhabitants of the place have lately been awakened to a sense of the value and beauty of the legacy which the piety and munificence of their forefathers have bequeathed to them. The exterior of their venerable church has already been restored, at the cost of upwards of £1100, raised altogether in voluntary contributions; and now a general desire is arising to render the interior worthy of the outside. At present the walls are discoloured with damp and rain, the chancel arch is blocked up by a cumbersome reading-desk and pulpit, and the whole area occupied by pews, which are five feet high. It is hoped, however, that these disfigurements will soon be removed, and the church arranged in accordance with the better taste and knowledge of these days.

With the view of commencing a fund for this desirable object the ladies of Hadleigh agreed a few months ago to have a bazaar; and on the 6th and 7th of October the work which they had accumulated was offered for sale in the new Townhall. The display was really very beautiful, and showed, to the amazement of most of the visitors, how great had been the zeal, liberality, and industry of the ladies. It gave proof that the spirit which had built the church still survives in this old country town, and left no doubt in the minds of the most desponding but that the design which has been so warmly taken up will in the end be realised.

The several stalls were presided over by Mrs. T. Pery Knox, Miss Louisa Knox and Miss Florence Knox, Miss Gardiner, and Miss Growze; Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Mrs. W. Grimwade, Miss Shaw, and Miss Beavan; Mrs. Henry Last, Miss Last, Miss S. Rand, and Miss C. Muriel, Miss Hardacre, Miss Addison, and Miss Kersey; Mrs. Robinson, Miss Charlotte Robinson, Mrs. Bewsher, Miss Strutt, and Miss Palmer; Miss Emma Grimwade, Miss Howchin, Mrs. Norman, and Mrs. Bunn.

The weather was fortunately fine, and, including 300 children of the day-schools who were allowed for a few minutes to witness the animated scene, 1000 persons visited the Bazaar on the first day; and on the second from 150 to 200 more were attracted to the spot, besides the ticket-holders of the day before.

Everything passed off very satisfactorily; and at the close of the Bazaar it was ascertained that the toil and anxieties of the ladies had been rewarded by gross receipts amounting to nearly £350—a sum which far exceeds in proportion anything which has been derived from similar undertakings in the more populous and wealthy towns in the neighbourhood during the past summer.

## TREATY WITH JAPAN.

We extract from the *Times* the following more important stipulations of the treaty signed at Jeddo, on the 26th of August. This treaty, in the first place, engages that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between her British Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan; secondly, that her Majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of travelling freely to any part of the empire of Japan and to any part of Great Britain; also, either Power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all the ports of the other. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859. Nee-e-gata, or if Nee-e-gata be unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Higo on the 1st of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. With a certain distance of the specified ports they shall be free to go where they please, or, speaking generally, they have a tether of some twenty to thirty miles around either of them. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaka, for the purposes of trade. All questions of right, whether of property or person, arising between themselves shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities. If they commit any offence against the Japanese they will be tried and punished by their own authorities, and vice versa, Japanese subjects in the same predicament will be tried and punished by theirs; but in either case the British Consuls are to act in the first instance as amicable arbitrators. In respect of debts contracted on either side, the respective authorities will do their utmost to enforce recovery, but neither Government will be held responsible for the debts of its subjects. The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity. British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose will have the right to erect suitable places of worship. Foreign and Japanese coin may be used indifferently for commercial purposes. Supplies for the British navy may be stored at certain specified ports free of duty. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded, the Japanese authorities will render every assistance in their power. British merchants will be at liberty to hire Japanese pilots. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on the payment of an *ad valorem* duty at the place of import, are to be subject to no further tax, excise, or transit duty. Such articles may be re-exported without the payment of any additional duty. The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations.

The treaty is written in English, Japanese, and Dutch, the Dutch version to be considered the original. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall, however, henceforward be written in English, though for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice after the 1st of July, 1872. All the privileges, immunities, and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan to any other nation are to be freely and equally participated by the British Government and its subjects. The treaty is to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature.

For the regulation of trade the articles which are appended to the treaty are to be considered as forming a part of it, and as equally binding. The majority of these relate to the arrangements of the Japanese Custom-house, but the more important contain the tariff of duties to be levied. In the first class, as free of duty, are specified gold and silver, coined or uncoined, wearing apparel in actual use, and household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of the persons who come to reside in Japan. On the second class a duty of five per cent only will be levied, and this class comprises all articles used for the purposes of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out ships, whaling gear of all kinds, salted provisions, bread and breadstuffs, living animals, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk, cotton and woollen manufactured goods. A duty of thirty-five per cent will, however, be levied on all intoxicating liquors; and goods not included in any of the preceding classes will pay a duty of twenty per cent. Japanese products which are exported as cargo will pay an export duty of five per cent.

The above are substantially all the material stipulations of this important document.

**QUIET VIRTUES.**—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along day and night by the farmhouse, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as He "pours it from the hollow of His hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent of the world; while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently-flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day and every night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life—the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends and all, that good is to be done.—*Albert Barnes.*

## FINE ARTS.

### EXHIBITION OF ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC., AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

We have on various occasions urged the desirableness of establishing an exhibition of engravings as a school of art; and we are glad to see the attempt made—though upon a very limited scale, and under serious disadvantages—to do something of the kind at the British Museum. As a means of illustrating the history of art, engraving is invaluable; it is the only medium through which the works of the great painters of all schools can be "read" by the public, who cannot, except in occasional instances, have access to the originals; and indeed in many cases in the earlier times engraving was the vehicle through which some of the greatest masters—as Marc Antonio, Albert Durer, Rembrandt, &c.—produced original compositions. The British Museum contains a rich collection of works of this sort, but which, from the circumstances of their position, have hitherto been only available to the use of a select few. An energetic attempt to exhume them from the shelves and portfolios where they have so long lain, unseen and unknown, and to display them, properly framed, glazed, and guarded, upon the walls of a spacious and well-lighted apartment, would be an incalculable boon to the lover of art, and open up a new source of pleasant and instructive research to the public. With this conviction we went, full of pleasurable expectation, to inspect the display which Mr. Carpenter, in his well-intentioned zeal, has just provided for us at the Museum, and sorry are we to be obliged to add that we came away disappointed. This display is just extensive enough to tantalise the appetite, and to show the necessity for "more;" and it was perhaps, after all, only in this sense that it was intended. But then again, if we are to have an exhibition of the kind, there should be a proper room, adequately lighted, to hold it in. Such a room, we believe, was once built and intended for the purpose, but on its completion was taken possession of by a party of Egyptian mummies and other antiquarian curiosities, Albert Durer, Marc Antonio, and Raphael, being left to shift for themselves anywhere and anyhow. Accordingly, here they are, restricted to about a dozen screens, holding some score of specimens each, placed in the midst of the King's Library, and in an awfully bad light, or rather, in this dull November season at least, in no light at all; for that cannot be called light which struggles down so murky and cold from the lofty windows above the bookshelves, and in a sidelong direction upon the transverse screens used for this purpose here. We spent an hour the other day trying to peer into the recesses of some of the interesting specimens here collected through all this gloom; but the effort was fruitless, and only led to disappointment and vexation of spirit. Of course, under such circumstances, it would be vain and useless to go into any particulars of the various objects here lotted out; but we must observe that they appear to have been selected and arranged without any attempt at completeness of series. Let us hope, therefore, that what has had this struggling commencement may have a triumphant and successful issue; and that before another year passes the important art of engraving may be worthily and satisfactorily exemplified before the public eye in our national collection.

We should add that, besides prints, this little compartment comprises several original sketches by the old masters—Giotto, Fra Filippo, Ghirlandajo, Michael Angelo, Fra Bartolomeo, Raphael, Correggio—priceless treasures, charming to see, and invaluable for study; to which we hope to see large additions made when the scheme is properly organised for their exhibition.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The art of photography has just been put to noble use in the production of facsimiles of Raphael's grand Cartoons—the treasures of the Hampton Court Gallery—in a style which almost sets engraving, with all its brilliant resources, at defiance, and upon a scale never yet attempted in that medium. These photographs, which have been executed by Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi, and published by Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., are printed in three sizes, the largest of which is after the rate of 44 inches by 28 inches, varying according to the proportions of the cartoons; the smaller sizes are about two-thirds and one-third of these dimensions. These, as they hang on the walls before us, are really grand works, showing the very hand of Raphael in every touch in a way which no copying, no attempt at what is termed "translation," could possibly approach. Raphael was the great master of expression, and every figure, every face, every feature he traced was a study; and in none of his works is his masterly genius in this respect more lavishly, more triumphantly manifest, than in these inimitable cartoons. Hanging in a questionable light removed from the eye, at Hampton Court, these beauties have hitherto been but imperfectly appreciated; whilst in the nicest efforts of engraving they suffered disparagement more or less, sometimes were utterly lost. The broad sun-rays, peering through the dusty and broken surfaces on which these immortal lines were traced, can alone bring them again to view, and develop the resources of that fervid imagination and cunning hand which devised and produced them. In the tone, too, of these photographs there is a solemnity and massive grandeur which no effect of engraving could approach. Perhaps no artist was better suited for reproduction in photography than Raphael, for his strength was rather in design than colour; and this is especially true of the cartoons which were executed in thin, transparent colours, very much after the fashion known as *grisaille*. The consequence is a general harmony in the result of the sun-paintings taken from them; whilst in the case of some colours, which ordinarily have presented difficulties to the photographers—for instance, the yellows, which work black, and the blues, which come out colourless—the discrepancy is here less in degree, and less important in its consequences, than in most other pictures that we have seen attempted. Besides the cartoons themselves, studies of particular heads and groups have been produced by Messrs. Montecchi and Caldesi upon a much larger scale; in some instances almost the size of life. And what studies they are, too! The man who would have a complete pictorial encyclopædia of the human mind and passions need go no further. The cartoon of "Paul Preaching at Athens" is perhaps richer in varied and subtle expression than any of the rest, and this, accordingly, supplies a large portion of the enlarged studies hitherto worked. A curious circumstance connected with one of the figures in this cartoon, and which has remained unknown until the prying sun-ray revealed it, is that the great painter inscribed his name, or at least his initials (R—S—) on the robe covering the shoulder of the Damaris, who kneels on the extreme right, seen in the person of one of his favourite models—a woman with a fine Italian head and grand contour, whom he introduced into many of his works. This circumstance only came to light after the printing of these photographs, and it is a striking illustration of the unerring fidelity and minute resource of this new process.

S. Cousins has just completed a remarkably fine engraving of Dubufe's *Portrait of Rosa Bonheur* (Gambart and Co.). The original will be recollected for the striking character of the composition. The fair artist, wearing a loose velvet bodice, is represented resting her right hand, in which is a crayon, upon the neck of a favourite young bull, whilst in the left she carries a sketchbook. The face is full of intelligence; the spirit of observation strongly developed about the eyes; the hair cut short, and in the negligent style of the rougher sex. The head stands in relief against a light sky—a trying condition for realisation in engraving, but which Mr. Cousins has met in a masterly manner. The discrimination in tone between the coat of the bull and the dark dress of Mdlle. Bonheur is finely realised, the former being really a triumph for its softness and genial gloss. This noble animal, it may be added, was painted by Mdlle. Bonheur herself—a circumstance which gives a double interest to this portrait-picture.

*Reading the Psalms*, by W. C. T. Dobson—one of the recent judicious purchases of Miss Burdett Coutts, who patronizes art liberally, and always with taste and with a purpose—has just been engraved by Henry Cousins, and published by Messrs. Graves and Co. It is a pleasing group of two children poring over the volume of sacred song. Their faces are of a healthy type, full of innocence and

calm, and beaming with peaceful content; whilst the *entourage* appropriately presents a *luxure* of rich and substantial detail. The wall at the back is of gold damask, cleverly reproduced or suggested in the engraving; the polished oak table reflects the gilt edges of the volume opened upon it; and round the delicate wrists of the two children, who in other respects are most simply attired, is a band of open-work embroidery. The engraving throughout is of the highest finish.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PAWN (*London and North*).—"A Pawn" labours under an egregious mistake in supposing Mr. Staunton declines a match at chess with Mr. Morphy from any apprehension of his prowess. Mr. Staunton declines it for the simple reason that it is impossible for him, without a violation of engagements which would involve ruinous loss to others as well as himself, to sacrifice three or four months of the time of a contest at chess. To taunt him, therefore, for not doing what, with an intention to challenge a man who is under the heaviest responsibilities to keep the peace, or to stave a prison, so far as the mere question of play is concerned, Mr. S. thought undoubtedly a pawn and two moves below his force when in full practice years ago, has shown more discretion to meet the American than the latter to meet him. Mr. S. went to Birmingham and entered his name in the list of contestants at the late meeting there, mainly to confront Mr. Morphy, but Mr. M. thought proper not to appear. Since then, while expressing his utter inability, for reasons which are manifestly to undertake a long and serious match, Mr. S. though immersed in heavy labour, has preferred to receive the American as a guest, and break a lance with him for pure civility, but Mr. Morphy has not condescended even to acknowledge the invitation.

R. T. W.—The report that Mr. Von Heydeland and Mr. Andersen were about to visit Paris with the object of playing chess with Mr. Morphy appears to have been mere gossip. Mr. Andersen is unable to abandon his professional duties for such a purpose, and Mr. Heydeland, who for months has been resident in Rio Janeiro, we find, from a communication just received, is not even aware that the American is in France. M. India.—The games played with the Brahmin, Mohesunder Bonnerjee, have been safely received, and shall be duly noted.

SPERO.—The publication in question is not a *new* chess. I. W. Cheshire.—It is a matter of indifference, and to be settled by agreement. R. T.—Look at the position once more. Q. N.—Quite wrong, in both instances. Von H. D. L. Rio Janeiro.—Received, and replied to by letter. Many thanks. I. B. Yarmouth.—The members of the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club assemble for play every Friday evening; and visitors are freely admitted. Apply to the Secretary, Mr. F. G. Ralinger, Post-office, Norwich.

I. N. C. Boston, Massachusetts.—Very poor. Stick to the solution of others' problems for a D. W. O.—It is quite impossible for us to notice solutions individually in the way you propose. We should require two columns of the paper for that purpose alone. Send, if you please, one copy of a solution of that is not noticed, understand it is because we have not space to give a list, and then compare your solution with the printed one, and thus save yourself and us unnecessary trouble.

I. Let Col. B. N. have omitted to mention in the game to which your strictures apply. W. C. of Shillingford.—T. W. Wood—London, being much too obvious. W. I. P.—Your analysis shall be examined. Is the position one from actual play? P. M. R.—Is it so? Suppose Black, in reply to Q to Q 6th, play B takes K; How then? MURPHY.—The solution given is correct; if Black play 2. Kt to B 4th, White answers with 3. R to Q 6th (ch); 4. Q to Q 4th (ch); mating next move. A CHESSPLAYER.—It shall not be forgotten.

AMERICAN.—Mr. Paulsen has outdone all the blindfold players of whom we have record in the number of games which he has conducted simultaneously without board and men. He has now on two occasions played 75 games together blindfold; on the last occasion winning nine and losing one! Since these performances we hear he has even played twelve at once, and won nearly all! Of the quality of these latter games we are unable to speak; but we apprehend his antagonists were somewhat inferior to those of Mr. Morphy in his blindfold exploits at Paris.

R. P. GARDNER, Esq., B. N. I. Canton; I. T. New Orleans; G. E. W., T. W., I. B.—They shall be reported on forthwith.

THOS. ANTONI.—The problems received shall have attention. Those alluded to are probably too easy for our columns.

TORONTO.—Your letter without date, refers to "last problem but one," and "last problem," which are they?

M. A. W. Edinburgh.—The information required will perhaps be supplied by the Rev. T. Gordon, of Newcastle, who was and probably is still, a member.

IN CANADA.—Both much below the standard.

F. T. Hackney.—Altogether wrong. Look again.

R. J. M.—It shall be considered.

ESQUIRE.—The solution of Problem 766, published, is perfectly correct. It was not practicable to give all the variations; but Black has no possible mode of play by which he can avoid mate.

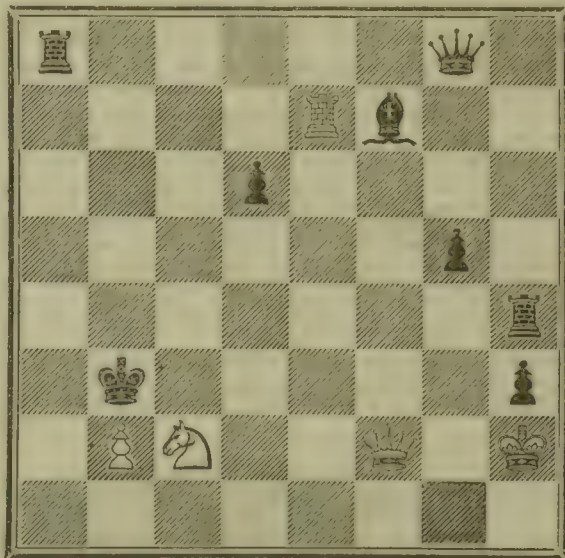
F. T. M. Sittingbourne.—There is a chess-club of not less than fifty members in Canterbury. Your best plan will be to join that. Apply for particulars to Mr. Alfred Andrews, of Westgate.

F. P.; AMATEUR.—Mr. Andersen, who is Professor of Mathematics at a Gymnasium in Breslau, has declined to visit Paris until his vacation, which commences about the 20th of December. Meanwhile it is rumoured that Mr. Harwitz, having recovered his health, is about to challenge Mr. Morphy to another trial of skill. The latest news we have of the last is that he has played three more games with M. de Riviere, winning two and losing the third.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 767, by I. A. L. Annette, Philz, I. P. Queen, Carlisle, Great Crosby, D. W. O., Silgo; F. R. of Norwich, Q. E.; W. J. S. Abington; Deron, W. Greenwood, Worsley, T. P. O., Jenkin, Iodine, S. S., O. P. Q., I. M. of Sherburne, Ngami, B. O. T. C., P. E. W. G. M., N. B. Oaderson, Simple Simon, Well, G. R., X. Y. Z., Delta, Fitzhugh, Perry, A. Z., Rufus, Patch, Mynher, Gregory, M. E. Mayne, A. Clerk, Miles, Dogberry, G. W. N., N. C., Iota, Czar, I. U., L. N. S., S. P. N., are correct.

## PROBLEM No. 769.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN PARIS.

Match between Messrs. MORPHY and HARRWITZ.

### GAME VIII.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. P to K B 6 (ch)	K to R sq
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	30. P to K B 7th	Kt to Q B 4th (d)
3. P to Q 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. P takes Kt (ch)	K takes P
	(a)	32. B takes Kt	B takes B
4. P takes P	B takes Kt	33. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 3rd
5. Q takes B	P takes P	34. Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	35. B to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd	36. Kt to K B 3rd	R to Q sq
8. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq	37. P to K R 4th	R to Q 3rd
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	38. R takes R	P takes R
10. K B to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	39. Q to Q B 4th	R to K B sq
11. Q B to K R 6th	K to K 2nd	40. Q to K 6th	B to K 6th (ch)
	(ch)	41. K to Q sq	Q to K 5th
12. K B to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th	42. Kt to Q 2nd (c)	B to K 5th
13. Q to K 4th	P to Q Kt 4th (b)	43. Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 4th
14. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to K 3rd	44. Q to 5th	Q takes Q
15. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	45. P takes Q	R to Q sq
16. Kt to Q 2nd	K to B 2nd	46. R to K B 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
17. Castles on Q's side	Q to K 2nd	47. P to Q B 3rd	R to Q Kt sq
18. P to K Kt 3rd	K R to Q Kt sq	48. P takes P	R takes P
19. K B to K Kt 2nd	P to Q R 4th	49. K to B 2nd	K to B sq
20. K R to K B sq	P to Q R 5th	50. K to B 3rd	R to Q Kt 4th
21. P to K B 4th	P to Q R 6th	51. B to K 6th	R to Q B 4th
22. P to Q Kt 3rd	K to K B 2nd	52. P to Q Kt 4th	R to Q B 2nd
23. P to K B 5th	Kt to K B sq	53. P to Q Kt 5th	K to K 2nd
24. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K sq	54. P to Q Kt 6th	R to Q Kt 2nd
25. B to K B 3rd	Q to K 3rd	55. B to Q B 5th	R to Q Kt sq
26. Kt to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 5th	56. P to Q Kt 7th	Q to K sq
27. Q to K B 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	57. Kt takes Q P	K to K 2nd
28. P to K Kt 5th (c)	Kt to K Kt sq	58. Q to Q Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
		59. P to Q 6th (ch)	Black resigns.

(a) It is surprising that Mr. Harwitz should adopt this mode of defence since it is well known to be destructive to the second player.

(b) A very good move.

(c) White prosecutes his advantage admirably.

(d) Black must lose a piece here, for if he move K Kt to K 2nd, his adversary would reply with B to K Kt 4th, with the object of capturing the Q Kt and then mating with the Queen at K B 6th.

(e) Cleverly played.



## TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

## BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND.

MARYLAND is one of the original thirteen States of the Union, and the most northern of the slave holding communities. But slavery does not flourish upon its soil. In such a climate as it enjoys white men can perform all kinds of agricultural labour with as much pleasure and impunity as in the British isles. Consequently the labour of the negro becomes unprofitable, and white men are gradually displacing the black from all employments except those of the waiter, the barber, and the coachdriver. The same state of things has resulted, in a greater or less degree, in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Missouri, where slavery, though still maintained as a "domestic institution," is proving itself every day to be a social and economic failure. These States, and more especially Maryland and Virginia, having no purpose to which they can profitably devote slave labour, have become mere breeders of slaves for the rice, cotton, and sugar plantations of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. In States like Maryland slavery exists in its most repulsive form; for the owner, having no use for the superabundant negroes, seems to acknowledge no duties or responsibilities towards them, but breeds them as he would cattle, that he may sell them in the best market. Further south the owners of slaves, who employ them in the cultivation of the soil, establish what they call the "patriarchal relation," and seldom or never think of selling them, of separating families, or of treating them otherwise than kindly. But not so in the tobacco and corn growing States. As slaves are not wanted, and are a burden to maintain, the owners have little compunction in selling the wife without the husband, or both without the children, according to the caprice or wants of the purchaser. It is constantly repeated in America by those who, without any very strong feelings on the subject, are nevertheless of opinion that slavery is wrong, and that it would have been better for the Union if it had never existed—that, had it not been for the violence, or the "malignant philanthropy," of the ultra Abolitionists, slavery might long ago have been peaceably abolished in the five States just named. They urge that Abolitionism has become more of a political than a philanthropic movement; and that the people in these middle States have clung to slavery, even when it has ceased to be profitable, because they would not by its abolition weaken or disserve the Union, or overthrow the balance of power so as to place it completely in the hands of the north. The Northern Abolitionists are almost invariably Protectionists. They would give freedom to the black man, but they would put shackles upon commerce, for the benefit of the northern manufacturers. In the south the case is exactly the opposite. The southern planters would (some of them say) abolish slavery if they were not goaded and exasperated to it, and if they saw or could invent the immediate means of doing so, without ruin both to themselves and the negro; and they are Free-traders almost to a man.

The first British settlement in this part of the continent was made in 1634 by Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore. The country was granted to Lord Baltimore by charter of King Charles I., and is said to have been named Maryland in honour of Henrietta Maria, Queen of that Monarch. But this is doubtful. Virginia, the neighbouring State, was so named in honour of Queen Elizabeth; and Maryland, taken possession of in the preceding reign, but not settled or colonised so early, is by some asserted to have taken its appellation from the ill-starred lady known to Protestant traditions as "Bloody Mary." But, however this may be, Maryland was not ambitious to rival the character of such a Sovereign, but took a course on religious matters which entitles its early founders to grateful mention in the history of the world. By an act passed in 1639 it granted entire freedom of religious faith and practice to all creeds, sects, and denominations whatsoever within its boundaries.

Baltimore, though not the capital, is the principal city of this State, and contains a population of upwards of 200,000, taking rank as the largest city in the slave-holding States. It was founded in 1729. Its growth, however, has not been rapid. Cincinnati, not yet forty years old, has outstripped it; and Chicago, still younger, has a population as great. But cities like these are fed by the great stream of immigration from Europe, which invariably stops at the frontiers of slave States, and spreads its fructifying waters only in the lands of the free. Should the day ever come when Maryland shall abolish slavery, the growth of Baltimore will, doubtless, be more steady. Philadelphia, its free sister, has a population approaching to half a million; and there is no reason, except slavery, why Baltimore should not become as rich and populous as the capital of the Quakers.

Baltimore, famous for the beauty of its women, is seated on the Patapsco River, at about twelve miles from its junction with Chesapeake Bay, and has harbours for the argest merchant-vessels. It is called by its admirers "The Monumental City," but why it should have received so flattering a title is not very obvious. Of the three or four monuments on which its only claim to this distinction can be founded, there is but one worthy of the name, and that is the column erected to the great hero of America. "The Washington Monument" is a noble Doric pillar of pure white marble, one hundred and ninety-six feet in height, inclusive of the basement, surmounted by a colossal statue of the *pater patrie*. It stands in the centre of a square, on a terrace one hundred feet above the level of the Patapsco, and seen from the river, or from any part of the neighbouring country, forms an imposing and picturesque object. Of "Battle Monument," erected to the memory of those who fell in defending the city against the British forces in the war of 1814, the less said the better. A basement twenty feet high, surmounted by a column only eighteen feet high, surrounded by houses three or four times as lofty, looks ludicrously small, and, however much we may respect the motives of its builders, is more suggestive of a pencilcase, standing upon a snuffbox, on a drawing-room table, than of a piece of architecture. In other respects Baltimore deserves the name of a fine city. It possesses many elegant public buildings; its streets are wide, long, and full of life and activity; and seem, if the traveller may judge by the names on the shop-doors, to possess more of the Irish element than any other town in the slave-holding States. Its principal trade is in tobacco, and, next to the home consumer, its principal customer is Great Britain.

I was, as the Americans say, "under the weather" when I arrived in Baltimore, and had caught so violent a cold from sitting in a draught between two windows in a railway-car, preternaturally heated by a fierce cast-iron stove, glowing red with anthracite coal, that I found it comfortable, if not necessary, to retire early to bed. My name had not been entered in the hotel books above an hour, and I was just preparing myself for slumber, when a negro waiter knocked at my door, and, entering, handed me the card of a gentleman who desired to see me on very particular and important business. The

card bore this inscription: "The Eccellentissimo Herr Alphonso G—r, Prince of Poets of the United States of America, to the Right Honourable C. M., Prince of Poets of England." "Surely," said I to the negro, "this man must be mad?"

"Nebber see him before, massa."

"Tell him I'm sick, and in bed; say that he must write his business, or call again to-morrow."

"Yes, massa."

I turned round in bed, and was trying to forget the untimely visitor, when the negro again appeared.

"He won't go away, massa."

"Tell him that my name is Brown, or Jones—that he has made a mistake. Tell him that I've got the smallpox, or the yellow fever—anything to get rid of him."

It was evident that the negro did not quite understand me. I fancied, moreover, that I heard the "Eccellentissimo Herr" and "Prince of Poets" close behind him. And, as a last resource in my desperation, I got out of bed, told the good-natured waiter to be gone, and barred and bolted the door. This was sufficient security for the night, and I soon forgot all about the interruption; but next morning, just as I was putting on my boots, there came a gentle tap at the bedroom door. Oblivious of the "Eccellentissimo Herr" and "Prince of Poets," I said, "Come in," and in walked a young man, with a very dirty shirt, very dirty hands, very shabby garments, very wild eyes, and very loose discoloured teeth. He smelt very strongly of tobacco, and held in one hand a roll of paper, and in the other a card. The card was a facsimile of the one I had received on the previous night. I knew my fate. I knew that I was in the presence of an unmistakable lunatic. There was madness in every line of his countenance, in every movement of his limbs and body; nay, in every thread of his attire. Having rung the bell, I desired him to sit down, that I might make the best of him, and get rid of him with all possible celerity.

"I was determined to see you," he said, in very good English, but with a German accent that betrayed his origin. "I have been watching your arrival for three months. You came over in the *Asia*. I saw it announced. You dined with the President. You should not have done that. Excuse me, but 'Old Buck' is not the right man. He knows nothing of poetry. But let him slide! I am right glad to welcome you to Baltimore."

I endeavoured to look pleased; and as politely and as blandly as I could I thanked him for his courtesy, and asked him his business with me.

"You are a prince of poets," he said. "So am I. I am the greatest poet of America—perhaps the greatest in the world. Now, I want you to do me a favour."

Here the bell was answered, and a negro entered. "Wait a minute or two," said I. "I will attend to you when I have done with this gentleman." "And what is the favour?" I inquired.

"To read this MS.," he said, "and give me your opinion of it. It is poetical, musical, philosophical, and astrological. It is the grandest work ever written in this continent. But, Sir, the editors here are such fools: there is not one of them fit to clean boots. They refuse to look at my works. And the President of the United States is no better than they are. He knows no more of poetry than a pig; and as for music, Sir, I don't believe he knows the difference between a grunt and a psalm."

The Eccellentissimo Herr here proceeded to unfold his MS., which was very dirty and spotted with tobacco-juice. It was all covered with hieroglyphics, astrological signs, musical notation, algebraic formulae, and odds and ends of sentences—partly in German and partly in Italian text; sometimes written across the page, and sometimes down, in Chinese fashion.

"I am very sorry," said I, "that I cannot read your composition; I am too ignorant—too utterly uninstructed in the symbols you use."

"Oh, that will not signify," he replied; "I will read it for you. In fact, I have come on purpose. It is an oratorio as well as a poem, and some of the best passages will have to be sung. Would you like to hear them?"

I fancy that I must have looked alarmed at the prospect; for he said with great good nature, "Not now, if it will distress you, or if you are busy. But I must absolutely have your opinion within a day or two. The work, I am sure, is magnificent; and, if you will only have the kindness to say so publicly, all Europe and all America will believe you. You are going to Europe soon?"

I nodded assent.

"That is lucky. I will go with you, and then I shall be able to read my poem to you on the passage. When we get to London I shall ask you to introduce me to the Queen. I have heard she is very fond of poetry."

"I have not the honour of being known to her Majesty," I replied; "and if I had I could not introduce you. The American Ambassador in London would be the proper person."

"I don't believe in Ambassadors. They are all humbugs: they know nothing except how to tell lies. But did you say that you were not personally known to the Queen?"

"I have not that honour and privilege."

"Excuse me, stranger," he said, slowly and emphatically, "when I say that won't do. You can't sell Brother Jonathan in that manner."

"I really do not know the Queen; nor does the Queen, as far as I am aware, know me."

"What! the Queen of England not know all about the poets of her own country? I am certain the Queen of England knows me—the 'Prince of Poets of America.'"

"Quite certain?" hinted I.

"Oh, quite certain," he replied. "I have written to her about my oratorio, but she never answered the letter. But I shall go to England and see the Queen. Music and poetry are properly rewarded there; and you shall introduce me to her, to Lord Palmerston, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the rest of them."

"What does massa please to want?" chimed in the negro waiter at this moment.

"I want you to order me a carriage; I have a very particular engagement."

"Excuse me," I added, turning to the Eccellentissimo Herr Alphonso, Prince of Poets, "if I am obliged to go away. I shall perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you again—next week."

"Do you stay a whole week in Baltimore? Then I shall make it a point to call upon you every day. You will thus have opportunities of reading my poetry and my oratorio. There is nothing like them in the whole world. Stupid America! and still stupider Baltimore! But it is not so much the fault of Baltimore or of America as of the dough-faced editors. But you, Sir, must know me better. Look here!" and he again spread forth his greasy, tobacco-spotted manuscript, and pointed to a passage which it was utterly impossible to decipher. "Look here! and tell me if the man who wrote that is not worth a thousand editors?"

He looked so wild as he spoke that I thought it good policy to coincide in his opinion touching editors. If he had been Queen of Great Britain or Emperor of all the Russias, I could not have treated him with greater courtesy and deference. He was evidently pleased.

"Come again another day," I said.

"This evening?" he asked.

"No; I am particularly engaged."

"To-morrow morning?"

"I shall be very busy."

"To-morrow evening?"

"I will write to you whenever I can conveniently fix the time."

"Ah!" he said, with a deep sigh, "I am afraid you are no better than the rest of them. You do not want to read my poetry?"

I was in a dilemma. I did not wish to tell a lie, even to a madman, even were the lie as white as snow. There was no way of getting out of the perplexity, unless by humouring him till the carriage was ready—a carriage that I did not want, but for the arrival of which I began to grow impatient.

For ten minutes, that seemed to have lengthened themselves out to ten hours, I had to play with this lunatic, to watch every change in his wild countenance, and to be constantly on the alert lest his madness should take a turn unfavourable to my safety, for he kept fumbling with his right hand under his waistcoat in a manner that suggested the possibility of a concealed bowie-knife or revolver. But, by dint of assumed unconcern and great politeness, I managed to parley with him without giving him offence or exciting his suspicions. When the carriage was announced, he walked with me through the lobbies and hall, saw me safely into it, kissed his hand to me, waved his manuscript in the air, and said, "To-morrow!"

On my return I took especial care to arrange with the landlord for my future freedom from all intrusion on the part of the Eccellentissimo Herr and Prince of Poets, and was informed that though very troublesome he was harmless; that he went every day to the hotels to ascertain the arrivals, by inspection of the hotel books, and that, if he found a name of which he had ever before heard, whether in politics, literature, music, or the drama, he sought out the distinguished stranger, and requested his attention to his poem and oratorio. He raved more particularly about the Queen of England, and imagined that if he could see her his merits would be acknowledged by all America, and especially by the Baltimore editors—all of whom he pronounced to be "dough faces," "muffs," and "white niggers." I saw no more of him; but he called at least a dozen times, and finally declared his solemn conviction that I also was a "white nigger," a despiser of poetry, and one not worthy to be known to the Queen of England; but that when M. Thalberg (then expected) came to Baltimore he would then find a man of true genius who would appreciate his oratorio.

Baltimore is celebrated for the canvas-back duck, one of the greatest delicacies of the table in the New World. The canvas-back feeds and breeds in countless myriads on the waters of Chesapeake Bay—that great arm of the sea which extends northwards into Maryland for upwards of 120 miles from the Atlantic. Among the wild celery which grows on the shores of the shallow waters the canvas-back finds the peculiar food which gives its flesh the flavour so highly esteemed. Baltimore being the nearest large city to the Chesapeake, the traveller may be always certain during the season, from November to February, of finding abundant and cheap supplies. Norfolk, in Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, is, however, the chief emporium of the trade, which is carried on largely with all the cities of the Union, and even to Europe, whither the birds are sent packed in ice, but where they do not usually arrive in such condition as to give the epicure a true idea of their excellence and delicacy. "There is," says a writer in the *American Sportsman*, "no place in our wide extent of country where will-fowl shooting is followed with so much ardour as on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, not only by those who make a comfortable living from the business, but also by gentlemen who resort to these waters from all parts of the adjoining States to participate in the enjoyments of this far-famed shooting-ground. All species of wild fowl come here in numbers beyond credence; and it is necessary for a stranger to visit the region if he would form a just idea of the wonderful multitudes and numerous varieties of those that darken the waters. But the great magnet that makes these shores the centre of attraction is the canvas-back, that here alone acquires its proper delicacy of flavour. The sportsman taxes all his energies for the destruction of this one species alone, regarding all others as scarcely worth powder and shot." The best places on the bay are let out as shooting-grounds to companies and individuals, and appear to be as strictly preserved as the grouse-shootings in Scotland. If steam shall ever shorten the passage across the Atlantic to one week, Europe will, doubtless, be as good a customer for the canvas-back duck as America itself. C. M.

THE REV. MR. MARSH, of Beckenham Rectory, has written to us as follows in correction of a paragraph which appeared in this Journal on the 23rd ult.:—"Sir,—In one of your recent numbers I have seen a notice, quoted from an Aberdeen paper, of 'Miss Marsh's preaching in several places in Scotland.' Will you permit me to state that this is incorrect. My daughter is deeply interested in the working classes, and has been for some years in the habit of meeting some working men and their wives in this village in a cottage, or, when a cottage did not afford sufficient accommodation, in a barn kindly offered for the purpose. At these meetings she sits among them as a friend amongst friends, reading a passage of Scripture, and explaining it to them; and on week days often introduces passages from the newspapers on topics of general interest. Of a similar character were her 'readings' in Scotland." [This correction came too late for insertion in our last week's Number.]

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON MR. GLADSTONE'S "HOMER."—In concluding a lecture on Homer and Homeric poetry, delivered on the opening of his classes for the session in the University of Edinburgh, on Tuesday last, Professor Blackie made the following remarks on Mr. Gladstone's "Homer and the Homeric Age":—"I think (he said) you are entitled to have my plain and undisguised opinion on the merits of this book; and I will give my opinion plainly and without reserve. Mr. Gladstone is a learned, enthusiastic, most ingenious and subtle expositor of Homer—always eloquent, and sometimes brilliant; but he is not sound. His method is often unconsciously sophistical—for in conscious purpose he is always as honest as in him he is lofty; his logic is feeble, almost puerile, and his results are not seldom worthless—always suspicious. He errs egregiously in the most important matters for two reasons: first, because he has not the key of the position; secondly, because his tactical movements, though full of graceful dash and brilliancy, are utterly destitute of sobriety, of caution, and even of common sense. I consider Mr. Gladstone's book beautiful as a feat, but worthless as an achievement; pleasant as a stimulus to the dull, dangerous as a guide to the ignorant. Its virtues and its vices may be shortly summed up in one word—it is altogether and gloriously hobby-horsical. The man who rides his hobby with such a free and unlimited range as Mr. Gladstone is sure not to write a stupid book—is sure to do considerable execution in the way of amusing, and it may be also instructing, its readers. But he is pretty sure also not only to make himself ridiculous, but to indulge the dangerous habit of running down his neighbours violently and attempting to bring all the world despotically under the subjection of his hobby. This Mr. Gladstone has done, and not by halves. Still, his errors are those of a man whom, while we reprove, we must admire; and it would ill become the professional scholar to receive with other than a grateful welcome the accomplished statesman who employs his leisure hours in plaiting wreaths for the brow of time-honoured bards, even when the taste of the particular decoration is more than questionable. Though he has written not the best book on Homer, there are few public men in Europe so pure-minded, so quicksighted, and so highly cultivated as Mr. Gladstone."



## S P O R T I N G S C E N E S I N C A N A D A .

THE gentleman who forwarded the Sketches from which the accompanying Engravings were taken has supplied us with the following particulars relating to the subjects of his drawings:—

## WILD TURKEYS.

The wild turkey (*Melagris gallopavo*, Linn.) is fast disappearing from the woods of Canada. A few of these noble birds, however, are still to be met with in the extreme western districts, where they were very plentiful a few years since. Their extinction will be hastened by the reckless manner in which they are destroyed by trapping—a wholesale mode of slaughter adopted by the thoughtless and avaricious "bush-whackers." The trap consists simply of a small log shanty, with a gridiron roof, and a very low door, to enter which the bird must stoop. The trapper takes a sheaf of wheat under his arm, traverses the woods in a line across which the turkeys are likely to run, and, scattering the straws along his track, makes his way to the trap, in which he deposits the remainder of the sheaf. On visiting the trap in a day or two he probably finds it full of turkeys. The writer knows of an instance in which nineteen were thus taken at one time. It appears that the bird, which is a stupid one at best, on finding itself caged, endeavours to escape by flying up against the bars of the roof, never thinking of using the door as an egress. It is a point of honour



WILD TURKEY SHOOTING.

with the trappers not to maraud or disturb each other's traps. It is equally a point of honour with the sportsman to destroy them whenever he comes across them. The most legitimate and sportsmanlike mode of pursuing these birds is by stalking or "still-hunting" them in the snow, as represented in the Sketch. The hunter is attired in a white blanket coat, having a white handkerchief tied over his cap, so as not to attract the eyes of the watchers as he glides like a shadow from tree to tree, following the tracks with silent, moccasins-sheathed foot, until he arrives within favourable distance for a shot. In the Sketch he is represented as having just stalked up to his birds, which are feeding, by the margin of a snow-covered pond, upon such scanty reed-tops as creep out through the snow. He pauses before he picks off the old "gobbler," or leader of the flock, for a chance of getting two of them in a line. His weapon is a rifle, with a slender stock deeply arched to fit the shoulder, and a long, heavy barrel with a very small bore, giving it the appearance of a drilled crowbar.

## DEER-STALKING.

The common deer is still very plentiful in many districts of Western Canada. There are several modes of hunting it—one being what is called "driving," that is, laying hounds on the track and chasing the deer



DEERSTALKING: THE DEATH JUMP.



ROUND THE TRAPS.



ESCOUMAINS RIVER: A SALMON POOL.





FIRST MEET OF THE SEASON OF THE COTSWOLD HOUNDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



through known runways in the woods, at intervals along which the hunters are posted, waiting till the chance of a shot turns up. The weapon for this kind of work is a heavy double gun, carrying a charge of ten or twelve grains of buckshot. But the keen sportsman prefers the more independent, if less certain, sport of stalking the deer. In Canada it is called "still-hunting." November is a good time for this sport—the trees being then bare, and the woods well bedded down with the dead, wet leaves, in which the deer leaves track sufficient to guide the hunter to his retreat. But this tracking on the leaves requires great experience, if not instinct; and it is better for the amateur to defer operations until the ground is covered with the first light snow. Dressed in a colour to match the trees or the snow, as the case may be, the hunter steals up to his game by a process of stalking from tree to tree, which, to be successfully carried out, requires the greatest vigilance, caution, and, in fact, all the requisites nearly that are conditional to success in any kind of hunting. The rifle is the only weapon for the still-hunter; but with it even a practised shot will sometimes miss his deer, the animal generally presenting a very small mark, owing to being covered to a great extent by the boles and branches of the trees. One great charm in this sport is the intense solitude of the grand old woods, the stillness of which in winter is rarely broken, except by the goblin laugh of the great black woodpecker, or by the cracking of the trees when the frost is intense. These explosions are as loud as pistol shots; and hence it is that the deer, becoming accustomed to the sound, are not startled by the crack of a rifle. The writer has fired at and missed his deer twice, the animal continuing to browse quietly while the operation of reloading was silently going on behind the far-off trees. The slightest noise produced by a tread, or by the breaking of a twig, would have sent the animal bounding away into the depths of the forest. The hunter in the Sketch has just sent a bullet through the buck.

#### ROUND THE TRAPS.

It is no bad sport to start off with a trapper on a fine frosty November morning upon a tour of inspection of his traps. In a commercial sense the marten is perhaps the most valuable of the animals thus sought after; but in trapping for him a great variety of others of the furry tribes fall into the snare. The writer, on one occasion, went the rounds with an old trapper who lived in a sort of wigwam, or hovel, on the edge of a cedar swamp, miles away from anything approaching to civilisation. The morning was sharp when we started, yet he wore nothing except a coarse flannel shirt and trousers of the same, the latter being stuffed into great cowhide boots, the soles and uppers of which were fastened together with wooden pegs. Hat or cap he had no occasion for, his thick bush of grizzled and tangled hair placing him far above the necessity for such conventional barbarisms. Accompanied by a nondescript fox-looking cur, and armed with the everlasting rifle, he led the way by tokens best known to himself to the beginning of his "road of traps," as he called it. The trap used is the common snap-trap, or gin; set in a peculiar manner, however. The trapper bends down a stiff sapling, fastening it slightly to the ground by means of a notched peg. To the top of the sapling he affixes the trap with a thong, sets it, and, having covered it slightly with leaves, scatters some offal of venison or any kind of meat about, but not on the trap. The marten or comer of whatsoever kind, in tugging about at the bait, inevitably springs the trap, and, at the first pull, slipping the sapling away from the peg, up he goes into the air, where he is played as an angler plays a fish. The object of this is to prevent him from having a "purchase" by which to extricate himself. In the first trap we came to there was an animal known to the hunters as a fisher (*lucus a non lucendo*), for he catches no fish, but depredates in the tree-tops and thickets like the rest of the marten tribe, of which, although the largest, he is the least valuable. This is the animal represented in the Sketch. A blow on the head from the tough hickory wiping-stick, or "service-rod," carried by the trapper, settled his business, and on we went. In the next trap, which had not been hitched down to a sapling, but was simply bound to a root, we found the forepaw of a marten; and in most of the others, amounting perhaps to a dozen, there were martens, fishers, or minks—the latter of which is a sort of water-marten or diminutive otter, with a very good dark brown fur. This mode of trapping was afterwards successfully tried by the writer.

The wiping-rod carried by the woodman is invariably used by them not only for cleaning, but for loading, their rifles, for which purpose they seldom draw the ramrod.

#### SALMON-FISHING.

To the hardy salmon-fisher—one who is content to rough it in wigwam or tent, to brave the *désagréments* incidental to a camp life, and to set aside for a while the arbitrary refinements of what we must, with the best grace we can, accept for civilisation—Canada offers greater inducements, perhaps, than any other of the countries to which the sportsman sated with the monotony of preserved fishings is accustomed to retire, in the hope of there falling upon the good, old-fashioned order of things, and getting a glimpse of times that were and flourished before the waters were made turbid by the wheels of the great water-chariots, and ere yet the pipe of the locomotive had whistled the birds off the bushes.

Quebec must be the head-quarters of him who seeks in Canada and its salmon streams this happy and tranquil interval of peace. But a few years since and two once celebrated rivers, within easy drive of the town, afforded to the angler, at a comparatively moderate expense, all the attractions of Scottish and Norwegian waters combined. I speak of the Sainte Anne and the Jacques Cartier, sanctuaries into which civilisation, "ruthless king," has carried his invading army, his spearmen and his spreaders of nets, by whose unceasing efforts in the cause the salmon have been utterly routed, discomfited, and driven from the picturesque streams and pools, of which they might still have been the pride, had common sense come up the stream in company with civilisation. Many other noble rivers have in like manner been recklessly and wantonly devastated by greedy speculators; but fishing with the spear has now been prohibited by law, and, if a proposed Act of the Legislature for the further protection of this valuable fish is carried into effect, we may hope to see these charming rivers once more stocked with his tribe.

Down to the lower rivers now you must go, if you seek for solitude and salmon. Of these tributaries to the St. Lawrence there are many, the best of them running into the estuary of that river at distances of from about 130 to 500 miles east of Quebec, and chiefly from the mountainous region which lies upon its northern shore. Those most familiar to the determined angler are the Saguenay, a mighty river in itself, with many a tributary; the Escoumains, the Godebout, the Moisie, and the Mingan. The territory through which these rivers run is at present in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, who, in addition to a wealth of peltries with which the vast solitude to the north supplies them, derive no inconsiderable profits from their nets at the mouths of these rivers. Each of these netting-places is presided over by a *maître du pêche*. They do not sell the salmon by weight, but average the price by reducing it to a standard of one dollar for each and every fish.

Still, as before remarked, Quebec must be the head-quarters of the salmon-fisher—his starting-point and his rendezvous. From that point he can easily proceed by steamer down river as far as the Saguenay, having previously hired a pilot-boat to take him thence along the north shore to the still wilder and less explored rivers towards the north-east. These pilot-boats are smart, sprit-rigged craft, manned in general by a couple of French Canadians, and can, with a little management, be fitted to accommodate three or four in addition to the "hands." You are supposed to have with you such portable camping equipage as your previous experience suggests; for on arriving at your fishing-ground you must set up your domicile in wigwam or tent; and as you are not yet, possibly, such an otter as to contemplate living upon salmon and water alone, you will also be provided with a sufficiency of the staple camp fare—pork and peas—together with a moderate allowance of such water-qualifier as your taste may dictate. About the mouths of the rivers you can pick up an Indian to attend you with his canoe, and in the capacity of gaffsman, in which latter art they are peculiarly expert. Thus you can fit yourself out at Quebec for a three months' cruise; and the further you steer towards Labrador, and away from the children of

the pale faces, the better will be your success, and the larger your dominion.

Do not fondly imagine that discomfort comes not near you on the pool-side by day, neither by the camp-fire at night. It comes inevitably on a million of wings, ushered in with half a million of proboscular trumpets. The cohorts are of the mosquito, the black fly, and the sand-fly tribes, all unsatiable and unprincipled marauders; but the latter a mite of lower tartarus, and called by the Canadians *brûlot*—the firebrand. As a defence against these insidious besiegers some fishermen adopt a veil of gauze, encircling the hatband, and tied round the neck with a drawing-string—an imperfect device, and not to be recommended, for it suffocates you more or less according to the state of the temperature, interferes considerably with the useful faculty of sight, and may probably produce permanent derangement of your intellects when the inevitable mosquito undermines it at the precise moment when both your hands are occupied in "giving butt," or in winding up a twelve-pounder within an inch of his life. Eschew the veil then, and such like "delicate stratagems;" be rough amongst the rough-and-tumble; forget the existence of Lubin, and, ignoring that of Jean Maria of Cologne, grease yourself liberally about three times in an hour with an unregistered pomade compounded of one part of castor oil to three of oil of pennyroyal.

I send a Sketch of the Escoumains, once the very ideal and perfection of a salmon river, but now devastated by savage and civilised man. While dozing by nights on its wooded margins, couched upon hemlock boughs—a bed inferior only to the heather—I have seen fires arise silently and suddenly upon the black, still pool, and a pandemonium of Montagnard or Milicete Indians, armed with the accursed *negog* or Indian spear, carrying havoc and desolation into the homes of its funny families. On the last day of my sojourn there, too, did not certain children of Belial proceed to the erection of a sawmill and its inevitable dam? I wonder whether they have thriven, or whether the anathema suggested to me by their process of confining the stream has not followed them up and driven them in among the cogs and crushers of their horrid engines. When proper action, however, has been taken by the Legislature, these dams will have to be provided with a sufficient slide, or "apron," for the passage of the fish, and then once more may we pitch our tent by the shores of the pleasant Escoumains and other shady streams.

No exact standard can be formed as to the style of fly most to be depended on in these waters. I have found a claret body with grouse's wing good, when the fish were disposed to take it—a general remark, which will apply equally well to a jay's hackle with golden pheasant wing as to most other well-constructed flies. Your tackle must be of extra strength, for in most of the rivers of this country "snags" and such like impediments are to be encountered.

At the mouths of all these rivers excellent sport is to be had with the sea-trout, which greedily takes the fly. A redcock's hackle or palmer-fly, with a peacock body, will do as well as any other. Fish with one fly, as, if you use droppers, you may be embarrassed by having more than one fish on at a time.

#### THE OPENING DAY OF THE COTSWOLD HOUNDS.

THESE hounds, under the mastership of Clego Colmore, Esq., commenced their season on Monday, November 1st, at Dowdeswell Wood, situated about three miles out of Cheltenham, on the London road. The meet was numerously attended by the élite of Cheltenham, and was honoured by a goodly muster of the fair sex, and a considerable number of carriages of almost every description. At about half-past eleven the hounds were thrown into cover, and, finding immediately, the scent being good, they rattled him up through the wood, and "Charley," after two or three futile attempts to break cover, stole away in the direction of Eton, but, being headed, he doubled back, crossed the London Road by Coxhorn House, and pointed for Line-over-Wood, which he skirted, the hounds rattling him in right good style. He then doubled short back, and evidently meant making Dowdeswell Wood again, but the scent was too good with such a pack at his heels, and he was run into, "in the open," close by the field in which the meet took place, after a very sharp forty-five minutes; and was broken up in view of the entire range of carriages which thronged the road, an occurrence which is not likely to take place again for the next century. The master then proceeded to draw for a second fox, which was soon found: after bustling him for about an hour they pulled him down in Peckham Scrubs; and thus ended the first day with "The Cotswolds."

The Engraving, on the preceding page, of the first meet this season of the Cotswold Hounds is from a sketch by Mr. G. Goddard.

#### TEMPERANCE IN GLASGOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

A GREAT deal has been said and written lately about the prevalence, if not the increase, of drunkenness in Scotland, and the working of the measure known as Forbes Mackenzie's Act for restricting the sale of ardent spirits. Much difference of opinion still exists, and the "Land of Cakes" is all astray upon the subject. But, however the truth may be on this *questio vexata*, it is a greater pleasure to the journalist and more to the purpose to have to record the workings of a temperance society who, instead of (as is the case with too many similar societies) employing their energies in framing and enforcing prohibitory laws, are directing their attention to the most positive means of advancing their object—viz., by placing within the reach of their fellow-citizens unexceptionable means both of employment and enjoyment. We learn from the address of the chairman at a recent meeting of the society at Glasgow that their schemes are very multifarious—embracing sermons teaching the moral duties; on Sunday free lectures on subjects of social progress, and the duties of good citizens on Wednesdays; and concerts on Saturday evenings. Although these concerts are cheap, yet the attendance is so great that the directors can afford to secure the services of such artistes as Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Enderssohn, Messrs. Augustus and Charles Braham, Mr. and Mrs. Haigh, &c. In the summer time these concerts are replaced by cheap railway trips to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

The directors also get up concerts for the neighbouring districts, and, in their desire to afford innocent recreation, do not forget even the poor lunatics, as several interesting concerts have been given at the Gartnavel Asylum with cheering success. The attention of the directors is also turned to the important question of originating self-supporting reading and refreshment rooms, public fountains, free opening of museums, gardens, &c., and many other ways of providing for the recreation of their fellow-citizens. With them, indeed, temperance seems to partake of the earnestness of a religion; and so in their hands many schemes succeed which have hitherto failed for lack of energy and enthusiasm.

In fact, they appear to have for some time reduced to practice many of the theories propounded by the philosophers and statesmen who have so recently met at Liverpool. What is doing in Glasgow can, we think, easily be done elsewhere; and we should think that the Glasgow Abstinents' Union will be glad to afford a wise and a helping hand whenever it may be wanted. The Forbes Mackenzie Act, besides being what we in England consider an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject, is a proved failure, even if it have not increased the drunkenness it was intended to prevent; but such voluntary efforts as those on which we have commented have the double merit of success and freedom. If Scotland ever wipe off the stigma of excessive whisky-drinking it will be by agencies like these, and not by prohibitory enactments which exasperate all classes of the people except the well-meaning but somewhat tyrannical zealots who concoct them.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The meeting of the Three Choirs for 1889 will be at Gloucester. The Sunderland shipwrights' strike has terminated. The men have resolved to forego their "gills" and "allowances."

The new Lord Mayor has appointed the Rev. Henry Briant, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Macclesfield, to be his Lordship's Chaplain.

The Cambridge papers state that measures are in progress for making a railway direct from Wisbeach to Peterborough.

The Rev. W. F. Greenfield, M.A., has been selected from 176 candidates for the head-mastership of the Lower School, Dulwich College.

Two of the guns captured at Sebastopol have been mounted in a public place in York, near the Castle.

The sittings of the full Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes will commence on the 26th inst.

Mr. Buckstone and Miss Reynolds have proceeded to Liverpool, to fulfil a six nights' engagement at the Theatre Royal.

On Thursday week the Lord Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock, laid the first stone of a townhall at Hounslow.

Direct telegraphic communication has been opened betwixt Bombay and Kurrachee, as well as betwixt Ceylon and the mainland.

The Rev. George Hills, of Great Yarmouth, has been appointed to the Bishopric of British Columbia.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. A. E. Lüthens as Consul at Demerara for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Mr. Segismundo Schloss has been approved of as Consul at Manchester for the Republic of New Granada.

The second and only surviving son of Mozart died at Milan on October 30, in his eightieth year.

The Theatre Royal, Richmond, closed for the season on Friday week, after a most successful season.

Don Juan Floran, Marquis of Taburniga, has been approved of as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the Queen of Spain.

The Liverpool select vestry on Tuesday agreed to a resolution which will permit lady visitors to call and converse with the inmates of the workhouse.

The Queen has appointed Captain William Driscoll Gossett, R.E., to be Treasurer for the colony of British Columbia; and Captain Charles Sim, R.E., to be Surveyor-General for the Island of Ceylon.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 822,296 lb., which is a decrease of 62,442 lb. compared with the previous statement.

It is now finally arranged that the members of the New Medical Council will meet on the 15th of this month, at the Royal College of Physicians of London.

It has been resolved to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral a monument to commemorate the eminent services of the late Bishop of London to his diocese and to the Church.

Mr. Seward, the secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has written a letter to Mr. Whitehouse, stating that the directors decline his proposals to restore and maintain the cable.

The Architectural Photographic Association has arranged to hold a second exhibition of photographs at the Gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society in December.

The Emperor Alexander has presented a diamond ring to the principal editor of the *Invalide Russe* for an historical account of the Lunatic Asylum of St. Petersburg.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Turin on the 31st ult.; one about half-past two p.m., and the other at a quarter past five. They were both undulatory.

Messrs. James Hartley and Co., Sunderland, have offered to contribute gratuitously the glass required for the centre hall of the proposed New Dramatic College.

The employees of the Post Office have formed a library and literary association. They have received donations of books and money from several literary men and publishing companies.

The whole of the artillery regiments of militia are to be embodied for permanent duty. The corps will be employed to strengthen the garrison now stationed in the forts alongside the coast.

Sir James Brooke is recovering from his attack of paralysis. In a letter to a friend he says, "I am coming to life slowly; but it is a warning to put my house in order."

An anti-opium traffic demonstration took place in Norwich on Friday week. One person in the audience volunteered to obtain 1000 signatures to the petition.

The two Servian students who interfered in defence of Mr. Fonblanque, when he was attacked at Belgrade by the Turkish soldier, have received gold medals from the British Government.

M. Kossuth is announced to lecture in the City Hall, Glasgow, on the 17th and 19th inst. The chair will be taken on each occasion by one of the city members.

A joint-stock company is now being formed at Odessa for the purpose of supplying that town with river water, which will be effected by constructing an aqueduct from the Dneister.

A fifth battalion will be added to the Rifle Brigade early in the spring; and the numerous rifle militia regiments now embodied, and to be then called out for training, will be called on to volunteer for the corps.

The steamers of the New York and Galway line are henceforth to touch at St. John's, Newfoundland, on their western passages; thus securing the receipt of news from Europe in six or seven days.

Mr. Anderson, head master of the Working Man's College, Halsey Hill, Halifax, has been appointed head master of the Government Training College, Madras, at a salary of £600 per annum.

Prince Adam Czartoryski, who has lived in Paris ever since the Polish emigration, has received permission from the Prince Regent of Prussia to pay a visit to his daughter in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

Lieutenant Wood, R.N., who has for many years filled the important post of Lloyd's surveyor at the port of Bristol, died on Friday week, after a few days' illness, from an attack of low fever.

On the night of Tuesday week the splendid new steamer *Hudson*, Captain G. Wenke, caught fire at her moorings at Bremerhafen, at the mouth of the Weser, and was burned to the water's edge.

Lieut. Menzies, first-lieutenant of the *Curlew*, has been tried on the prosecution of his commander (Horton) for neglect of duty, and being asleep on his watch. He was sentenced to be reprimanded and dismissed his ship.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Stockholm have elected as members of their body Sir Charles Eastlake, President R.A.; Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.; Sir Charles Barry, R.A.; C. R. Cockerell, R.A.; and Professor Donaldson.

On the afternoon of Thursday week the Cae Coalpit, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, was inundated by a rush of waters from old adjoining workings. There were fifteen colliers in the pit, of whom ten were drowned.

The *Pays* says it is authorised by M. de Lamartine to declare that the statement made by different journals of the sale of his estate of Milly is unfounded. Not only has the property not been sold, but it has not been offered for sale.

A bottle was on Monday picked up on the shore at Portobello, having enclosed in it a slip of paper, bearing the following words:—"1857, August 4. Ship *Lady Franklin*, Arctic Regions, all well. Dear mother, P. B. One boy killed. P. B."

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, is now at Stockholm. He has tamed several violent horses there in the presence of the Prince Royal, and his Royal Highness presented him with a gold medal. Mr. Rarey is, a letter states, about to proceed to St. Petersburg.

On Friday week Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, at their auction rooms, Fleet-street, concluded a five-days' sale of the literary property belonging to the late Mr. Bogue, bookseller and publisher, of Fleet-street, and the amount realised by the sale was nearly £10,000.

An attempt is being made to secure a site for a memorial to Caxton. The Westminster Palace Hotel (says the *Athenæum*) will cover the proper site for such a testimonial, but it is hoped that a favourable spot may be found in the neighbourhood.

On Thursday week Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., delivered a lecture at Reigate on behalf of the Mechanics' Institution, taking for his subject, "Recent Discoveries in Assyria and Babylonia applied to the Illustration of Scripture." The Townhall was filled.

Mr. Bayard Taylor arrived at New York on the 22nd ult., by the *Saxonia*. He has been absent nearly two years and a half. He will devote the winter to lecturing. His first appearance will be before the Mercantile Library of New York, taking "Moscow" for his subject.



**THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,**  
a very pretty shape, just from Paris.  
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE BLACK LACE JACKET.**  
Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike  
in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.  
Drawings of all Jackets forwarded post-free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.**  
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embro-  
idered by the Needle of Paris, with the new district-h. needle. Price  
1s. 6d., by post 13 stamps: 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET**  
JACKET.  
An exceedingly rich velvet.  
The shape worn by the Empress Eugénie.  
The most becoming Jacket ever produced.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**FRENCH MERINOS.**—The French Muslin  
Company have bought the Stock of M. Lefebvre et Cie., bank-  
rupts, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, manufacturers of French Merinos, at a  
discount of 45 per cent from the cost. There are all the new  
colours manufactured for this season. The new brown is exceedingly  
good.  
Patterns free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-  
GOWNS.**—Just received from Paris, a large variety of Cashmere  
Dressing Gowns. The colouring is very rich. Ready for wear. Price  
25s., much under value. Patterns free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES,** 25s.  
A magnificent Dress, with rich satin stripes. By far the  
handsomest Dress for the price ever offered.  
Patterns free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE GUINEA SEALSKIN MANTLE,**  
and  
THE GUINEA SEALSKIN OUT-DOOR JACKET.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET**  
MANTLE.  
A splendid Velvet, quilted with satin throughout, worth 9½ guineas.  
The most exquisite Mantle ever imported, 4 guineas.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**LINDSEY PETTICOATS MADE UP WITH  
ELASTIC BANDS.**—The French Muslin Company are receiving  
weekly importations of very superior Lindsey Petticoats of a shape  
only just out. They far surpass, for gracefulness and comfort, any  
before imported. The price is 10s. 9d. and 15s. 6d.; about 5s. under  
the usual price. Patterns sent post-free.  
The PATENT REVERSIBLE PETTICOAT, or Two Petticoats in  
one, made up with elastic bands, price 17s. 6d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**OUR NEW FLOUNCED DRESS.**  
It is made up, lined, and trimmed with Ducape and Velvet,  
with material for Bodice. Price 24s. 6d. If with our new Rosaline  
Jacket, 28s. 6d.  
A Miniature Dress sent free.  
Post-office orders payable to James Reid.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**THE GUINEA FRENCH MERINO DRESS,**  
made up in all the fashionable colours, and lined, with material  
for Bodice—a remarkably useful Dress. If with Rosaline Jacket  
complete, 24s. 9d.  
Double Twills, in every shade of colour, from 7s. 9d. upwards, made  
up with jacket complete.  
An excellent variety of every kind of useful dress made up.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS,**  
at a singularly low Price.  
A simple check, in all the fashionable colours; the material is  
Cashmere, with rich ducape side-trimming in French Blue, Nut  
Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green, edged with Velvet.  
The skirt is lined throughout, the material for bodice included,  
price 14s. 9d. If with our new-shaped Jacket, made and elaborately  
trimmed with velvet, 18s. 6d. complete.  
With country orders, size of waist, round the shoulders, and length  
of skirt are required.  
Post-office Orders payable to James Reid.  
Drawings and Patterns sent post-free.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**FRENCH SLEEVES,** prettily trimmed with  
Lace; very elegant, and a great comfort. The colours are  
Cherry, French Blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Scarlet, Brown, Ruby,  
Violet, French Grey, Pink, Sky, Drab, and Black. Price 1s. 9d.  
Two Pairs post-free for 4s. in stamps.  
Scarfs to match the same, 1s. 6d. each.  
The same Sleeve with rich Genoa velvet cuff, 3s. 9d.  
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

**ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.**  
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S WINTER  
HOSIERY, of every description and quality, in Lambswool,  
Merino, Fleecy Hosiery, Spun Silk, manufactured into Under-  
waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, Spencers, &c. Devonshire Knit  
Lambswool Petticoats, the lightest yet warmest article made, and  
especially adapted for invalids, or any that require warmth without  
much weight. Established 1777.

**PRINTED FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS,**  
elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirt, 37s. 6d.  
Lined Reversible and Steel Petticoats.—ROBERTSHAW, 100,  
Oxford-street.

**LADIES READY-MADE LINEN.**  
**WEDDING and INDIA OUTFITS,**  
combining first-class taste with excellence of material and  
economy.—ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.

**SHIRTS.—ROBERTSHAW'S** superior Shirts,  
9s. and 9s. the half dozen. Printed Flannel Shirts, 8s. 6d.,  
10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. Outfits for either service. Excellence  
guaranteed with economy. Address, 100, Oxford-st. Established 1777.

**MOIRE ANTIQUE MANUFACTURERS.**  
Black, White, and Colours.  
The Full Dress, 44 to 54 guineas.  
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE,  
Compton-street and Fifth-street, Soho.  
NEW PARIS CLOAKS ARE NOW READY.  
"Côte de Fen," so much admired, 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s.  
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE,  
Fifth-street, Soho.  
THE GUINEA EVENING DRESS  
(Crystallised).  
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE,  
Fifth-street, Soho.  
REPS DE PARIS and VELOUTINES.  
The Skirt, made up complete, 2½ guineas.  
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE,  
Fifth-street, Soho.

**LADIES requiring Cheap and Elegant SILKS**  
will find it greatly to their advantage to apply immediately to  
BERCH and BERRALL (THE BEEHIVE), 63 and 64, Edgware-road,  
London, W.  
Flounced Silk Robes and Flouncings, 25s. 6d., 49s. 6d., to 4½ guineas.  
Rich Striped Checked Bayreuth and Glacé Silks, 18s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.  
Black and Half-mourning ditto at the same reduced prices.  
N.B. Patterns for inspection postage-free.  
Orders amounting to the value of 45s. carriage-paid.

**IMPORTANT to LADIES requiring ready-**  
made LINEN of first-rate material and sewing, at most moderate  
prices. Books of prices, &c., free by post, by addressing "Ladies'  
Department,"—WHITELOCK and SON, Outfitters, 168, Strand.  
N.B.—Opposite the Church, near Somerset House.

**LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN by APPOINTMENT.**  
Established in 1778.  
**BABIES' BASSINETS,**  
Trimmed and Furnished.  
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.  
BABIES' BASKETS  
Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.  
GAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.  
Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of  
**COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,**  
which are sent home  
throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.  
**UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES**  
for Ladies' and Children of all ages.

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CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and  
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**PATTERNS POST-FREE.—KING and CO.,**  
SILKMERCEURS, &c., 243, Regent-street, and at the Crystal  
Palace, Sydenham, beg to announce that during the late dull  
season they have purchased (for cash) many thousand pounds' worth  
of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, which they now intend  
selling at half the usual prices.  
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

**WINTER DRESSES.—Patterns Post-free.**  
Scotch Linseys,  
3s. 11d. the Full Dress.  
Wool Shepherds' Plaids,  
5s. 6d.  
Double Skirt Linseys,  
10s. 6d.  
Flounced Linseys,  
12s. 6d.  
French Merinos, all Wool,  
10s. 6d.  
The New Medallion Linsey Robe,  
£1 5s. 6d.  
And Real Irish Poplins,  
£1 17s. 6d.  
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**NEW WINTER SILKS at KING'S,**  
243, Regent-street.  
Striped and Checked Silks,  
£1 2s. 6d. the Full Dress.  
Jasper Silks,  
£1 7s. 6d.  
French Reps,  
£1 12s. 6d.  
Gros Royals,  
£1 15s. 6d.  
Brocade Silks,  
£1 15s. 6d.  
Three-flounced Silks,  
£2 2s. 6d.  
Two-flounced Silks,  
£2 18s. 6d.  
Double Skirts,  
£3 2s. 6d.  
Tartan-flounced Silks,  
£4 10s. 6d.  
Velvet-flounced Silks,  
£5 10s. 6d.  
Lyons Velvets, 5s. 6d. per yard.  
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**GLOVES!**  
GLOVES!!!  
For all Seasons and Climates.  
BAKER and CRISP,  
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**RICH FRENCH MOIRE ANTIQUES,**  
25s. 6d. the Robe.  
Equal in appearance and wear to any Five-Guinea Dress.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
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**BEST FRENCH MERINOS, 2s. 9½d. a Yard,**  
6½ wide; usually sold 4s.  
All the new Mixed Fabrics for Winter, from 8½d. a yard.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
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**NOTICE.**—Messrs. JAY having had occasion,  
through their solicitor, to write to several persons in business,  
professing to sell the DRUID MANTLE, registered Nos. 114, 231, 114,  
232, Messrs. JAY hereby give notice, that after this time they will take  
PROCEEDINGS against all persons who may INFRINGE upon their  
REGISTRATION.  
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.  
JAY'S.

**MANTLES for the AUTUMN.**—Messrs. JAY  
have the honour to announce that their Show-rooms are now  
supplied with MANTLES from their NEW FRENCH MODELS made  
up with Crape Trimming, and with other Mantles for Ladies who are  
not in mourning.  
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FASHIONABLE MANTLES of the Season are published by  
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**BLACK NET DRESSES for EVENING**  
WEAR. New Patterns from Paris. Tunic and Double Skirts.  
JAY'S  
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**FRENCH BLACK SILK DRESSES with**  
FLOUNCES. 18½ yards in the Dress, 3½ guineas each.  
JAY'S.  
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**THE NEW THIBET WOOL DRESS,**  
a soft, warm texture, in all colours, flounced or double skirt,  
lined, and elaborately trimmed with velvet, price, with material for  
Bodice, 29s. 6d.; made up complete with either of our new Jackets,  
35s.  
Drawings and Patterns post-free.  
Post-office Orders payable to Wm. Boyce.  
THE LONDON AND PARIS WAREHOUSE,  
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**SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS.**  
This fashionable Dress, made up in all colours, lined and richly  
trimmed with velvet, with material for Bodice, price, with  
our new Paris Jacket, made and trimmed to correspond, 18s. 6d. the  
Dress complete.  
Drawing and Patterns post-free.  
For country orders, size round the shoulders and waist, with the  
length of skirt.  
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**NEW BARATHEA CASHMERE DRESS.**  
Soft as French Merino, and equal in wear; a perfectly new  
texture in all colours. The Skirt lined, and made up with two or  
three flounces, elegantly trimmed with velvet.  
Price, with material for Bodice, 25s. 6d.  
Made up complete with our New Paris Jacket, 29s. 6d.  
Drawing of the Dress and patterns post-free.  
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**THE NEW PROMENADE DRESS,**  
in new Mohairs, Royal Winseys, and Shepherd Checks; an  
entirely new design, the skirt forming a double Skirt, trimmed  
with velvet and fringe, lined throughout, and made up complete, price  
21s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.  
A drawing of the Dress sent post-free.  
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**LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,**  
EMBROIDERED WITH CHRISTIAN NAMES,  
by post 13 stamps; in Colours, 20 stamps.  
Hemmed-stitched Cambric, 13 stamps; extra fine, 20 stamps.  
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**FASHIONABLE CLOAKS and JACKETS.**  
Our new shapes, in Sealskin Mantles, price 18s. 9d., 21s., and  
25s. 6d.; Sealskin Jacket, 16s. 9d., and 18s. 6d.  
Fashionable large Circular Cloth Cloaks, with new-shape Hoods,  
16s. 9d., 21s., and 25s. 6d.  
Black and Coloured Cloth Jackets, new shapes, from French  
Modistes, 9s. 11d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 9d.  
French Opera Cloaks, white or any colour, 13s. 9d. and 16s. 6d.;  
lined with silk and quilted throughout, 21s.  
Drawing sent post-free.  
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**STRIPED LINSEY PETTICOATS,**  
made up with elastic bands, and corded upon a new principle,  
price 10s. 6d. and 14s. 9d.  
The NEW REVERSIBLE LINSEY PETTICOAT, in all colours,  
finished with elastic band, price 21s.  
Drawings of the Skirts sent post-free.  
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**PRESENTS of NEEDLEWORK (commenced**  
and finished) in BERLIN WOOL, Beads, Embroidery, &c. An  
extensive and well-selected Stock at WOODALL'S (late Götto), 202,  
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**KNITTED, NETTED, and CROCHET**  
HOSIERIES in BERLIN, Lady Betty, and Fleecy WOOL.  
A large assortment suitable for this season of the year, consisting of  
Vests, Spencers, Nightgowns, Knee-caps, Open-caps, Cloaks, &c.; and  
every article for Children's wear, at WOODALL'S (late Götto), 202,  
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**DRESS TRIMMINGS, in every variety of**  
Fringes, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, &c., at WOODALL'S (late  
Götto) Trimming Warehouse, 202, Regent-street (opposite Conduit-  
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**LADIES' First-Class Elastic BOOTS at Mode-**  
rate Prices.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots—Single Soles, Military  
Heels, 14s. 6d.; Double Soles, 15s. 6d.; Treble Soles, 17s. 6d.; Elastic  
House Boots, 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. Illustrated Price Catalogues free by  
post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street.

**JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!**  
Price 1s. 6d. per pair.  
In every Size and Colour for Ladies and Gentlemen.  
We are the original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of these  
celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at  
ANY PRICE!!!  
and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.  
N.B.—A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

**EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS and QUILTS.**  
W. H. BATSON and CO. respectfully invite Ladies to inspect  
their New Stock of EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, Petticoats, and Imperial  
Coverlets.—1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

**SILKS, Rich Striped, Plain, and Checked**  
Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards—well worth the attention  
of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also, Patterns and Prices  
of Household Linens of the best fabrics.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and  
CO., 8, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of Fifty years.

**LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dresses**  
and Petticoats, in various new mixture and designs.  
By appointment to the Queen.  
CLAN TARTAN and SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSES,  
119 and 127, Regent-street, W.

**HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.**  
JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-hill,  
established upwards of fifty years, will send Patterns or Samples,  
free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich Double Damask  
Tablecloths, with Napkins and Slipcovers, to match, Diaper and  
damask, by the yard, 5-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide. Sheetings (in width  
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12 Tea Spoons, ditto	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
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